THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1455. 號一月二年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1868. 日八初月正年辰戊治同 PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*. GEORGE STREET, 30, *Cornhill*. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, *Holborn Hill*, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—WHITE & BAUER, *San Francisco*

CHINA:—*Swatow*, DROWN & Co. *Amoy*, GILES & Co. *Foochow*, THOMPSON & Co. *Shanghai*, H. FOGG & Co. *Manila*, C. KABUTE & Co.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate, Canton, April 16, 1866.
D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul*.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 22, 1866.
R. SWINHOE, *Consul*.

Arrivals.

Feb. 1, *Vila de Rivadavia*, Span. brig, 261, Castilo, Manila, Jan. 21, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

Shipping Report.

The Spanish brig *Vila de Rivadavia*, from Manila, reports fine weather and strong N. N. E. winds the first part of passage, the latter part had steady N. E. monsoon till arrival in port.

Under Despatch.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, on Sunday, the 2nd February, at 8 A.M.

For further Arrivals, New Advertisements, &c., &c., see 4th page.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, (MARINE.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Undersigned in the Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, at half-past Two P.M.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868. 8fe

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
1865 TO 1867.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Society, held at their Office on SATURDAY, the 8th of February, at 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
C. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 29, 1868. 8fe

LOST.

ON the afternoon of the 26th instant, a liver coloured Retriever PUP, about four months old.

Whoever will return the same to the Undersigned will be rewarded if necessary.

A. McLEOD,
At Messrs GIBB, LIVINGTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 29, 1868. 5fe

LOST.

A SMALL White Manila DOG from the Residence of the Undersigned. The finder will be rewarded if necessary.

RAYNAL & Co.
Stanley Street, No. 18.
Hongkong, January 27, 1868. 3fe

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, *Hollywood Road*, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.

Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

C. L. VOLKMANN,
Private Boarding Establishment.

29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

THE Undersigned is ready to receive Tenders for the CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Stores to Yokohama:—
PORTER, 150 Hogsheads.
LIME JUICE, 50 boxes.

ALF. H. PRICE,
Naval & Victualling Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, December 18, 1867.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February next, for the Hire of STABLING for 6 Horses, in the locality of Caine Road, Central.

The Owner to be responsible for all Rates and Taxes.

REDMOND UNIACKE,
Dep. Commis. Gen.
Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. have this day been removed to their old Premises adjoining the Cathedral.

Hongkong, December 28, 1867. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Ship-chandlery BUSINESS of the Undersigned has been temporarily removed to Scott's Lane, No. 33.

FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.
Hongkong, December 9, 1867. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have this day Removed their STORE from Praya East to the PREMISES No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD Central, formerly occupied by the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

MAJEWEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1867.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned is REMOVED to GAOL STREET, Corner of Lyndhurst Terrace.

REYNYAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

FOR SALE.

150 CASES Martinez' Aromatic BITTERS, superior quality.
100 cases SHERRY.
100 " PORT.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY, just received ex "*Channel Queen*."

H V S A } Superior Amontillado SHERRY in 3 doz. cases.
H S O S } Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 doz. cases.
H S S } Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.
H S O S } Quarter-casks (cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.

Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, from 16 to 28 Oz. with NAILS.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1868. 24fe

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.

CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.

ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, January 29, 1868.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to invite the attention of the Public to their
New and well selected Stock of
FANCY AND OTHER CLOTHS,
FOR THIS SEASON,
which they have just received from England, and which are suitable either for
SUITS, FROCK, MORNING AND SHOOTING-COATS,
AND FOR
OVERCOATS & YACHTING JACKETS.
Being provided with an
EXPERIENCED CUTTER
in every branch of the Trade, in constant communication with some of the most fashionable houses in London and Paris, they are now well prepared to execute all orders, connected with this
DEPARTMENT, WITH PUNCTUALITY AND DISPATCH.
NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS,
LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
(After the newest and most graceful designs.)
A Stock of last Season's
READY-MADE CLOTHES,
selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent. on original prices.
FOR STYLE, ECONOMY, AND PERFECT FITTING,
MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1867. tf.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to announce the arrival from England of their New Stock of FANCY GOODS, consisting of—

GENTS' Silk and Wool, Flannel, and Long Cloth SHIRTS.
Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.
Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool SOCKS.
LADIES' Cotton and Merino STOCKINGS.
GENTS' COLLARS, in all the newest styles.
DENT'S Town-made KID GLOVES.
DENT'S Buck and Doeskin DRIVING GLOVES.
CHRISTY'S Paris Silk and Drab FELT-HATS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, UMBRELLAS, CHOLERA BELTS, DAWSON'S BOOTS and SHOES, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS.

And every article requisite for the TOILETTE.
WALKING STICKS & CANES in great variety.
Hongkong, December 28, 1867. tf.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED PER "*ALBERT VICTOR*."
(*Direct from London.*)

DESSERT CLARET in cases one dozen each.
CHATEAU MARGAUX, $15.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, $13.
CHATEAU D'YSSAN, $ 9.
Also,
Breakfast CLARET, $ 4.

G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1868. 29fe

PER MAIL STEAMER.
Suitable for Christmas Presents.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Meerschaum PIPES, with and without Cherrywood Stems.
Cigar HOLDERS.
ALBUMS.
Real Havana CIGARS,
etc., etc., etc.
BIELFELD and ZACHARIAE.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex "ALBERT VICTOR."
ROMAN CEMENT.
Portland CEMENT.
Also,
Imperial TOBACCO,
And
Smoking MIXTURE.
BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1868. 21fe

FOR SALE.
DOWNTONS' PUMPS
as under
One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP, with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.
One 5½ inch Do., do., do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hoses complete.
BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1868. tf

Auctions.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the House and Grounds at "Beauregard" will take place on MONDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A.M., instead of 1 o'clock P.M. as previously advertised. The Sale of FURNITURE, &c., will commence immediately afterwards. Purchaser of HOUSE and GROUNDS to PAY all expenses of Transfer.

BOWRA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 31, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 4th February, 1868, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

20 pieces assorted fancy Coloured Flannels, 10 pieces white Saxony Flannels, 5 pieces Magenta Coloured Flannels, 5 pieces scarlet Coloured Flannels, 5 pieces Royal Coloured Flannels, 5 pieces Black Middling Cloth, 5 pieces blue Broad Cloth, 5 pieces assorted Scotch Tweeds, 100 dozen Eau de Cologne, 48 dozen Eau de Lavande, 30 dozen Macassar Oil, 100 dozen assorted Perfumery, 2 cases containing Toilet Soaps, 5 cases Safety Matches, 80 boxes Stearine Candles.

An Invoice of ready-made CLOTHING, consisting of: Suites, Yachting and Shooting, and Overcoats, etc., etc.

20 dozen white Shirts (Linen Fronts), 25 dozen Crimean Shirts (all Wool), 5 dozen Wove Silk Coloured Shirts, 100 dozen white Socks.

1 case containing black and coloured Neck Ties, Scarfs of the latest fashions, Collars, Regatta Sets, Fronts, etc., etc.

25 Breach-loading Revolvers (7 shts.), 25 Dean and Adams' Revolvers (7 shts.), 1 case Lefaucheaux Cartridges, 100 cases Old Tom, 50 cases Gin, 15 casks Stout in pints, 5 cases Cheese, 5 cases York Hams, 30 drums Hubbuck's Boiled Oil, 15 drums Hubbuck's Raw Oil, 20 cwts. Hubbuck's White Zinc, 10 cwts. Hubbuck's Green Paint, 60 bolts Repairing Canvas (1 to 6), 24 pieces assorted Bunting, 10 cases ½ Sardines, 5 cases each 20 pieces Muskets and Bayonets.

And a variety of other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868. 4fe

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Shanghai at the end of February the two well known BARKENTINES "*TALEE*" and "*KEWKEE*," (A 1 14 years) now 3 years old, with a full and complete Inventoty, carrying about 500 Tons of Cargo each on 10 feet draft.

136-5/10 feet in length.
28-3/10 " in breadth.
12-2½/10 " in depth of hold.
342-30)100 Tonnage Register.
509-15/90 Tons builder's measurement.

Framework, Iron and Wood composite built. 29fe

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902.14.8

Head-Office—No. 65, *Old Broad Street, London, E. C.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., *Chairman*.
DONEED LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK J. HALLIDAY.
JAMES A. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ELLIS JAMES GILMAN, Esq.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs CLARKE, SONS & RAWLINGS, Coleman Street.

AUDITORS.
Messrs COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.—*Public Accountants*.
J. SMITH, Esq., of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Esq., late of Messrs Dunt & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore
Penang.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Mauritius.
Saigon
Batavia.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—*Agent*.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received, viz:—
Repayable at 12 months.....6% per annum.
" at 6 " .....5% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager*.
2, Queen's Road, February 27, 1867. tf

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman,—GEORGE JOHN HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEO. F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. FOSTER, JR., Esq. | WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq.
SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq. | JULIUS MENKE, Esq. | JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq.

Managers.
Hongkong, . . VICTOR KRESSER, Esq. *Chief Manager*.
Shanghae, . . DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank*.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House, No. 1, *Queen's Road*,
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

INDIA AND CHINA LINES, HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE Company's Steamer "*DUPLEIX*," Capt. NOEL, will be despatched for Shanghai and Yokohama, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent*.
Hongkong, January 30, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS of this line will leave Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco as follows:—

Great Republic, Capt. DOANE, } on or about Jan. 14. 1868.
China, Captain SMITH, ... } " " " Feb. 24.
Colorado, Capt. ——, ... } " " " Mar. 16.
Great Republic, Capt. DOANE, } " " " Apr. 16.

Costa Rica will leave Shanghai Jan. 15th, Feb. 25th, Mar. 17th, April 17th, connecting at Yokohama with above named Steamers.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 % upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West India and Pacific Steam-ship Company," (Limited) and the "French Transatlantic Company." And, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steam-ship Lines: Cunard, Inman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steam-ship Co., and North German Lloyds.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and, from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazairo, France.

For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

GEO. F. BOWMAN, *Agent*.
Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINES.
FROM
SAN FRANCISCO
TO
NEW YORK.
VIA PANAMA AND NICARAGUA.

THE N. A. S. S. Co. will despatch regularly by both of the above Routes, their elegant and commodious Steam-ships "*OREGONIAN*," "*NEVADA*," "*NEBRASKA*," "*AMERICA*," and "*MOSES TAYLOR*;" connecting on the Atlantic with the splendid Steam-ships "*FULTON*," "*ARAGO*," "*DAKOTA*," "*SANTIAGO*" and "*SAN FRANCISCO*."

There being a strong opposition between the Companies in San Francisco, parties travelling Eastward via that Port, will find it to their advantage not to engage passage to New York until they arrive in San Francisco.

The Office of the Company is 103, Battery Street, N. W., Corner of Pine St., up-stairs, where for further information, apply to

J. W. RAYMOND,
Agent.
San Francisco, Dec. 4, 1867.

Steam Tugs.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAM-TUG "*FAME*," 110 *H. P.*

NOMINAL.

With disconnecting Engines.

THIS Powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from Sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA,
(LIMITED.)

STEAM TUG "*LITTLE ORPHAN*."

THIS Powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from Sea.

For Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong, or to the Captain on Board.

J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 12, 1865.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The S. S.
"*DOUGLAS*,"
Capt. PITMAN, will leave for the above Ports on Sunday, the 2nd Febrtuary, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1868. 2fe

Shipping.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
The *A* 1 Prussian Schooner
"*ZWEY GEBRUDER*,"
Capt. SASS, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, January 17, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The *A* 1 Amer. Clipper ship
"*JAMES GUTHRIE*,"
830 Tons Register, JOHNSON, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1868.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE,
The British Ship
"*JOSHUA BATES*,"
Capt. SYDSERFF, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

FOR NEW YORK.
The *A* 1 Hamburg Barque
"*GALATEA*,"
MATTFIELD, Master, 375 Tons Register, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and has room for a limited amount of Cargo, for which, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.
The *A* 1 Hamburg Barque
"*CERES*,"
LORENZEN, Master, 588 Tons Register, will load at Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of Cargo; for which, apply to—

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The *A* 1 French Barque
"*OCEAN*,"
Captain HUGUES, of 575 Tons Register, or 13,000 piculs carrying capacity.

Apply to
REYNYAAN BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners French Barque *Ocean*.
Hongkong, January 31, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The *A* 1 British Barque
"*STAG*,"
Captain MARTIN, of 260 Tons Register, or 6,900 piculs carrying capacity.

Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

"*SOPHIE*," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1868.

"*VIRGEN DEL CARMEN*," FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, will please send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES CO.
NOTICE.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

Ex *Alphee*, 7th September.
H M & Co. 1. ... ... 1 case Sundries.
Ex *Tigre*, 5th December.
——, ... 1 basket Feathers.
Ex *Donnai*, 7th January, 1868.
G. A., ... 1 case Watches.
R T B, 531, ... 1 case paper.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 20, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr CLAUS BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr C. JAMESON in our Firm ceased on the 30th September last.

The Business will in future be carried on by Mr Z. BARTON under the Name or Style of JAMESON & BARTON, as heretofore.

JAMESON & BARTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2ap

NOTICE.

MY Business, as *Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c.* litherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

J. S. HOOK,
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

G. STRATMAN,

GENERAL NEWS AGENT.
506, *Washington Street,* 506,
OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBERS TO ATLANTIC PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

☞ *I would call the attention of the Public of the Pacific Coast to the following List of American and Foreign PERIODICALS, which I am now in regular receipt of, and which they may depend upon receiving by the earliest conveyance :—*

Atlantic Periodicals.

	P. year	6 mos.
Harper's Monthly Magazine,...	$4.00	$2.00
Godey's Lady's Book,...	4.00	2.00
Atlantic Monthly,...	4.00	2.00
Our Young Folk's Magazine,...	2.50	1.50
Spare Hours Magazine, ...	2.50	1.50
Leslie's Lady's Magazine,.. ...	4.00	2.00
Demorest's Mirror of Fashion,	4.00	2.00
Hours at Home,...	4.00	2.00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine,..	2.50	1.50
Arthur's Home Magazine,.. ...	2.50	1.50
Ladies' Friend Magazine,.. ...	2.50	1.50
Ladies' Repository,...	4.00	2.00
New York Old Guard,..	4.00	2.00
Monthly Novelette,...	2.50	1.50
American Miscellany,...	3.00	2.00
Eclectic Magazine,...	6.00	3.00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,.	6.00	3.00
Banker's Magazine, ...	6.00	3.00
Le Bon Ton,...	8.00	4.00
De Bow's Review,...	6.00	3.00
Catholic World Magazine,. ...	6.00	3.00
The Northern Lights,...	8 00	4.00
Braithwaite's Retrospect,.. ...	3.00	1.50
Hall's Journal of Health,.. ...	2.00	1.25
Ballou's Magazine,..	2.00	1.25
Phrenological Journal,.	2.50	1.50
Yankee Notions—Comic,... ...	2.00	1.00
Leslie's Budget of Fun—Comic,	2.00	1.00
Nic Nax—comic,...	2.00	1.00
Merryman's Monthly,..	2.00	1.00
Comic Monthly,.	2.00	1.00
Phunny Phellow—Comic,.. ...	2.00	1.00
The Nursery-Mother's Magazine,...	3.00	1.50
American Agriculturist, ...	3.00	1.50
Monthly parts—All the Year Round, ...	7.00	3.50
,, ,, Once a Week, ...	7.00	3.50
,, ,, Every Saturday,	7.00	3.50
,, ,, Chimney Corner,	7.00	3.50
,, ,, Boys and Girls' Ill'd, ...	4.00	2.00
N. Y. Herald for California,...	2.00	1.50
,, Police Gazette,...	5.00	2.50
,, Clipper,...	5.00	2.50
,, Home Journal,...	4.00	2.00
,, Weekly Tribune, ...	4.00	2.00
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J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary*

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Hongkong, March 18, 1865.

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Built of Wood.
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Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK *D.*
Length, 164 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 12.6 ,,
do. Neap Tides, 9.6 ,,

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Length, 120 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 11 ,,
do. Neap Tides, 8 ,,

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The Company's powerful Steam Tug *Fame* (100 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow Sailing Vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, 2 *Aguilar Street, Hongkong.*

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

N. B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address he Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention the Directors of the Company.

Hongkong, October 18, 1866.

THE TREATY PORTS OF

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Forming a GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM for Travellers, Merchants, and Residents in General.

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Price, $5, leather half bound.

Opinions of the Press.

Shanghai Recorder May 7, and *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette,* May 11, 1867.

A very useful book has just been issued from the Press in Hongkong under the title of the "*Guide Book and Vade-mecum to the Treaty Ports of China and Japan,*" compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Dennys. The Book is very conveniently got up ; is interspersed with maps of the various treaty ports, and contains, besides much useful local information, historical sketches of much interest. Our readers will feel naturally interested in what is said concerning Shanghai ; and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr Dennys' work. * * * The other ports in China and also those in Japan are carefully described, and almost all particulars which can be required by the traveller or resident are to be found in this work, which may be justly regarded as the "Murray" for China.

(*Singapore Free Press,* May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortrede & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "*The Treaty Ports of China and Japan.*" But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps too much condensed into a general summary; but the most important feature in the composition of the society of the present colony, is detailed at greater length. When we come to consider that the book before us makes no pretensions to be a history, but merely a guide book, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it at once the most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting papers,—historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

(*N. C. Daily News,* May 16.)

A very interesting book has lately been published, entitled "*The Treaty Ports of China and Japan,*" to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shews the existing means of transport between Europe and America and these two countries. A work of the kind was much needed, to place within reach of the general public information regarding the districts in which they reside that had hitherto been concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Chinese language, or at best open only to sinologues. The modest hope expressed by the authors, that much will be found in the present book that is new and unknown to the general reader, is, we think, fully justified. * * * Hongkong and Canton, for example, each occupy more than 100 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding them, from their history native and foreign, to particulars of the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood. * * * Not the least interesting feature in the book under review, is the insight it affords us into the character of the population in different parts of this vast empire. * * * One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical features of Formosa. The vicissitudes of its history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the reputed mineral wealth of its hills afford ample subject for research; and, to a person of Mr Swinhoe's tastes, must have offered powerful attractions. From his "Notes on Formosa" are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. * * * Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work ; and must take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, on a future occasion. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the tim eemployed.

From the *Hankow Times,* May 18.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to the 'Guide Book and Vade Mecum" just issued for "travellers, merchants, and residents in general," in the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs Shortrede & Co., of Hongkong. * * * The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the coast, as we go northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign residences, public buildings, community, mode and cost of living, climate, associations, amusements, places of interest, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, productions, and statistics of trade are given, along with a miscellaneous detail of facts and incident, in connection with particular localities. So far as we are able to practically test the individual descriptions of the various places, they are given with a considerable degree of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Macao are wisely included in the general survey. * * * The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index, and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The last of these is the greatest novelty of the work. It consists of a bibliographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philological books are, for some reasons best known to the compilers, entirely excluded. We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the getting-up of the work is very creditable to all concerned ; and we have sincere pleasure in congratulating the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

Notes and Queries:

ON

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION
FOR
Professional and Literary Men, Missionaries and Residents in the East generally.

Edited by N. B. Dennys.

PRICE $6 PER ANNUM.

Opinions of the Press.

(*Hankow Times,* Mar. 1867.)

We insert this week, apropos of some piquant correspondence which has appeared of the late in our columns, an extract from the new publication, "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," on the subject of infanticide, which we particularly recommend to the notice of our contributors as containing some reliable facts in connection with the vexed question. * * * Such a work as the "Notes" is peculiarly adapted for bringing to light valuable information in respect to this country, and its people, language, and institutions; and we trust it will be as warmly supported as it deserves by the numerous rising and energetic men, who are now, thanks principally to the philological labours of Mr Secretary Wade, making rapid advance in the acquirement of the languages to say nothing of the devoted missionaries who have already grown grey in their service to the cause to which they have given themselves.

Report of North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
March 1867.

Two periodicals which are likely to be of great service have also been commenced; one is published at Foochow and is called "The Missionary Recorder," and the other emanates from Hongkong and is called "Notes & Queries." It is intended to serve as a medium of intercommunication for persons interested in Chinese Philology, Geography or History. These indications of literary activity are perhaps the most important "sign of the times" has been our province to record, for they are all means to facilitate that mutual understanding one of the other, which seems so hard to establish between Europe and China.

(*Foochow Missionary Recorder,* April, 1867.)

The two first numbers of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan* have been placed on our table. The magazine is every way creditable to its editor and publishers, and we cannot but wish them the utmost success in their efforts to fill an important and hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern literature.

(*Shanghai Recorder,* May 17, 1867.)

We are put in possession of the fourth number of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, entombed as it were, in a series of works, in different languages, and spreading in point of time, over the last two centuries, that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired. * * * As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the far East, we must hail the appearance of "Notes and Queries." * * * We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr N. B. Dennys, and is published at the low price of $4 per annum; and having said this, we trust that "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

(*Foochow Advertiser,* May 4, 1867.)

We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries :" this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. Sinologues, Chinese antiquaries and scientific men ought especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have lain unknown and buried in themselves. Now that Law and Officialism have got their Gazette, Science and Philology their Notes and Queries, and Missionaries their Recorder, the various divisions of mental thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of ; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford, and the index they supply to the mental vigour of the foreign community in this land.

(*San Francisco News Letter,* Mar. 23, 1867.

We have received the first number, which is full of curious, out-of-the-way, and interesting matter.

From the Englishman (Calcutta) of June 8:—

"The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Huc on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's account of Japan are, no doubt, works of a far higher class and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan,* by Messrs Mayers, Dennys and King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to know under what class of books to place it, for it contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and Bradshaw's Guide,—all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps which accompany it—the work entirely of Chinese—than any of the more elaborated works that have preceded * * * We trust we have said enough a show that for any one about to visit, or reside in either of the countries described, this work contains not only most valuable information, but many useful hints."

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—Per "*DOUGLAS*," on Sunday, the 2nd February, at 7.30 A.M.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant which will come into operation on the 1st January next, the postage, (British and Foreign combined) upon Letters not exceeding ½ oz. in weight posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Officers in the Army *serving in the Colonies*, or sent by Officers in the Army *serving in the Colonies* to the United Kingdom, will be reduced to Six Pence, and therefore that on and after the date named, upon all Letters of this description addressed to the United Kingdom which may be posted at this Office the reduced rate of Six Pence per ½ oz. will be levied, increasing for heavier Letters according to the usual scale: provided that the following conditions be complied with: viz.; that the signature of the Officer sending the Letter be superscribed thereon, together with the signature of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Corps or Detachment in which such Officer is serving, or the signature of the head of the Department to which such Officer belongs.

All Letters which may be forwarded under the regulations of this Warrant will be subject, in addition, to the payment of *any foreign* postage which may be chargeable thereon.

Officers' Letters, therefore, which may be sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom via Marseilles will be subject, in addition, to the French transit rate of 4*d.* per ½ oz., for example: the rate of postage will be

FOR A LETTER.

Via Southampton.

Under ½ ounce,	12 cents.
Above ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce,	24 ,,
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounce,	36 ,,
Above 1½ ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces,	48 ,,
For every additional ½ ounce,	12 ,,

Via Marseilles.

Under ½ ounce,	20 cents.
Above ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce,	40 ,,
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounce,	60 ,,
Above 1½ ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces,	80 ,,
For every additional ½ ounce,	20 ,,

Letters which may be posted unpaid or insufficiently paid will be liable to the deficient postage, together with a further rate of Six Pence.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

It is hereby notified for general information that arrangements have been concluded between the British Post Office and the Post Office of Prussia under which Book Packets and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise may be forwarded from Hongkong to those places in Turkey, Moldavia or Wallachia, at which Austria maintains Post Offices, viz.: Adrianople, Alexandretta, Antivari, Bakau, Berlad, Beyrout, Botuschany, Bourgas, Bucharest, Caifa, Candia, Canea, Cavalla, Chio (Tchesme), Constantinople, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Fookschan, Galatz, Gallipoli, Giurgevo, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Janina, Jassy, Jerusalem, Kustendjie, Lagos, Larnaka, Latakia, Mersina, Mitylene, Philippopel, Piatra, Plojeshte, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Roman, Rustshuk, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sofia, Sulina, Tchernavoda, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli, Tultscha, Valona, Varna, Volo,—at the following reduced rates of postage, which must in all cases be paid in advance.

FOR A PACKET.

Not exceeding 2 ounces in weight,	8 cts.
Above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces,	16 ,,
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces,	32 ,,
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 lb.,	64 ,,
Every additional ½ lb.,	32 ,,

No Packet of Patterns or Samples must, however, exceed 8 ounces in weight, and no Book Packet must exceed 3 Pounds in weight.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, November 27, 1867.

It is hereby notified for general information that in future the postage upon Newspapers forwarded from Hongkong to the undermentioned places through the United Kingdom will be charged at the following reduced rates, viz:—

FOR A NEWSPAPER NOT EXCEEDING 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT.

Addressed to	*Vid Southampton.*	*Vid Marseilles.*
Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili,	Cents 6	Cents 8

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, October 8, 1867.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward Correspondence intended to be forwarded to the United Kingdom in the Mails by the French Packets may be posted at the *British* Post Offices at Shanghai and Yokohama, and that the same will be forwarded in closed Mails to London.

The rates of postage on such Correspondence, which must be paid in the Postage Stamps of this Colony, are the same as those which govern the Correspondence forwarded in the Mails by the British Contract Packets.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1867.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information that from and after this date, all Letters sent to this Office for transmission by the French Mail Packets running between Hongkong and Shanghai, to places other than Shanghai and Yokohama, must be prepaid.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 8, 1867.

Intimations.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) Tls. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867. tf

Illingworth & Co., having established themselves at *West Point*, next below the Hongkong and China Gas Co., are prepared to do all kinds of
ENGINE AND BOILER WORK;
Also,
SHIPSMITH'S WORK
of any description.

They have also erected a FOUNDRY on the Premises, and are prepared to execute all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

And hope that by a strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Hongkong, August 22, 1867. tf.

Mr WILLIAM GASKELL,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
REMOVED to No. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS
D'Aguilar Street.
Opposite Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, August 28, 1866.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.
PATERSON & HANDLEY,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, *Queen's Road West, and*
Acheong's Yard, Praya West.
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

BOWRA & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Water Boats in constant readiness to supply Ships with Pure Fresh Water.
Sails made and repaired on the Premises.

Wm. T. COLEMAN & Co.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK, 117, *Front St.* SAN FRANCISCO, *California & Front Sts.*

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED, in the Best Style.
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.

Apply to C. M. BROWNE,
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

WM. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.
Duddell Street,
(Opposite French Consulate.)
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, a situation as Clerk or Book-keeper. A nominal salary would be accepted, immediate employment being a greater object. Highest references can be given.
Address "R.," *China Mail* Office.
Hongkong, December 27, 1867. tf.

WANTED
BY a Gentleman just arrived, a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT. Good shorthand writer; thoroughly understands Shipping and Insurance. Address "H. B. B.," Office of this paper.
Hongkong, January 18, 1868.

Hongkong Lightering and Storage Co.

The above Company is now prepared to LAND or SHIP Cargo in first class Lighters, and to take the entire discharge of Ships by Contract. Also to STORE Goods in first class Granite Godowns at moderate Rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
H. L. MATHERS begs to express his THANKS to the Subscribers to the Fund lately collected for the purpose of defraying the Expenses of his defence against the recent unjust charge of manslaughter, upon which he was honourably acquitted by a jury at the last Sessions.
Hongkong, January 14, 1868.

FRENCH.
THE Advertiser, a PARISIAN, is desirous of giving some French Lessons on moderate terms. Address X. X., care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:—
Phœnix Assurance Company.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
Universal Marine Insurance Company Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 2, 1867. tf

Intimations.

THE Members of the late Hongkong Volunteer Corps are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN.
Hongkong, March 13, 1867. tf

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.

The Hon. J. WHITTALL, Esq., Hon. JOHN DENT, Esq., G. THOMSETT, Esq. R. N., WARREN DELANO, Jr. Esq.

Directors

H. B. GIBB, Esq., W. ADAMSON, Esq., WALDEMAR NISSEN, Esq., R. BRAND, Esq., PALANJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., GEO. MACLEAN Esq., A. HEARD, Esq., Rev. J. J. LEWIN, D. D., H. B. LEMANN, Esq., IVOR MURRAY, Esq. M. D.

Committee of Management.

The Hon. J. WHITTALL, Esq., *Chairman.* THOS. SUTHERLAND, Esq., H. G. THOMSETT, Esq. R.N., G. J. HELLAND, Esq.

DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

Captain A. OVERBURY, assumes the duties of Superintendent from this date, to whom or to the committee any information required in connection with the "HOME" should be applied for.

Hongkong, September 21, 1866.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon;*
Mr YOUNG, *House Surgeon,*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day,		$3.00
2nd ,,	(2 Beds in one Room), ,, ,,	$2.00
3rd ,,	(Public Wards), ,, ,,	$0.75

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:—

1st Class,	$60.
2nd ,,	$40.
3rd ,,	$20.

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.
Hongkong, February 1, 1867. tf

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned beg to inform Masters of vessels bound to this port, that they have always a large Stock of CANVAS, EUROPEAN ROPE, TWINE, and other Shipchandlers' Stores, as well as Salt Provisions continually on hand, which they are able to dispose of, at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at in any of the China Ports.
KARUTH HENISZEN & Co.
Manila, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified that the portion of Robinson Road which lies between Castle Road and Bonham Road is CLOSED to the Public from this date during certain Alterations and Repairs.
By order,
W. WILSON,
Surveyor General.
Surveyor General's Office,
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

KOHLER'S
GRAND EXHIBITION OF ILLUMINATED PAINTINGS
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT PARTY,
FROM Australia, and now playing with extraordinary success in Manila, will shortly visit Hongkong.
JOHN BRYAN,
Manager.

THE Undersigned has leisure daily for a few hours to TEACH CHILDREN, Ladies and Gentlemen, of Hongkong to play on the Piano Forte.
GEORGE PREESENT,
Care of Mr VOLKMANN, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, October 12, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Steamers "*PRINCE ALBERT*" and "*SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY*" are withdrawn from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.
Hongkong, November 15, 1867.

ALEX. BOYER having engaged the Services of Mdlle. MARIE, lately with Messrs H. MARSH & Co., is prepared to execute any orders for DRESS MAKING, MILLINERY, &c.
Hongkong, October 14, 1867.

Intimations.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that the Fourth CALL of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per Share. First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the second on the 30th of April next, and will be payable at the Office of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Queen's Road, Hongkong, where Receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the BUILDING of a Granite DOCK on the Grounds of the Company at Kowloon, of the following dimensions, viz:—
150 feet Long.
12 ,, Deep.
30 ,, Wide on Bottom.
For particulars, apply to
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 13, 1867.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February next (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 21, 1868.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the HEAD OFFICE of the Bank, Wardley House, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of Feb. proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1867.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 21, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them up to the 31st October last, to afford the distribution of the 25 % Profit reserved for the Contributors to the Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2fe

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Agency of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs Margesson & Co., and that Captain Carroll has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, September 28, 1867.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. declared in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Head Office, London, on the 5th September last, will be payable at the office of the Company, West Point, on and after the 30th November instant.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 26, 1867. 26fe

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
MR N. J. EDE having resigned the Acting Secretaryship of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Mr C. D. WILLIAMS is this day appointed Secretary, and is authorized to sign Policies of Insurance on behalf of the Society. The offices of the company are now those lately occupied by Messrs LYALL, STILL & Co.
(Signed) W. KESWICK,
Chairman of the Committee.
Hongkong, July 4, 1867. tf

MESSRS GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow have been appointed Agents for the Society at those Ports.
(Signed) W. KESWICK,
Chairman of the Committee.
Hongkong, July 4, 1867. tf

"STAG HOTEL."
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.
PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 22, 1867. tf

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS.
WHO would attend a GYMNASIUM when half-an-hour at the above exercise is sufficient for the day's constitutional, combining the necessary exertion of manual labour with the interest attached to a Game of skill.
A Soda FOUNTAIN with the latest Cordial Drinks (for teetotallers) continually in play. While the Undersigned will be a guarantee for the quality of the stronger drinks supplied, having brought out a choice assortment of WINES and SPIRITS from England.
EDWARD PARKER,
Late Albion.
Hongkong, May 20, 1867.

For Sale.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
LYON SAUSAGES in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONARY.
Malaga RAISINS in bottles and tins.
ALMONDS in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS in tins.
Eleme FIGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS, at
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Just Arrived.
2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price.
Address "A.," Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

HENDRIE, PIESSE & LUBIN'S Fine Assortment of PERFUMES.
Also,
DAWSON & SONS' BOOTS.
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by
JULES EUZIERE,
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.
AT the *West Point* FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP, SHEET COPPER, 30 by 60 ⅛ and ¼.
STEAM and VACUUM GAUGES.
GAUGE GLASSES, all sizes.
SALINOMETERS.
BAR and ANGLE IRON of sizes.
LOWMOOR and THORNYCROFT BOILER IRON PLATES.
Also,
One Pair of CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, suitable for Dock purposes.
ILLINGWORTH & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867. tf.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
HARMONIUMS and other Musical INSTRUMENTS.
Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte OPERAS.
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.
C. WAGNER,
28, *Hollywood Road.*
Hongkong, August 2, 1867. 2au-68

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ' Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1867. tf

FOR SALE.
Ex late Arrivals.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Do. Gruyere Do.
Do. California BUTTER.
100 barrels Prime Hamburg Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS, at
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT WINE, Th. Cy. Sandeman, Oporto.
Fine Dry MADEIRA.
Fine CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1867. tf

FOR SALE.
100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100 barrels MESS BEEF.
Apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1867. tf

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
,, SHERRY ,, 3 ,,
,, PORT ,, 2 ,,
,, CLARET ,, 1 ,,
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL and NAILS, 18 to 28 oz.
Superior CLARET, ST. PIERRE, 1852.
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIPER & Co., carte blanche.
SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz. Bottles.
RAYNAL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866. 1oc-68

A. MILLAR,
PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH AND BRASS FOUNDER.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
SHEET Copper, Copper Pipe, Sheet Brass, Brass Pipe. } Asorted sizes and thickness.
Brazing Solder.
Borax.
Shifting Box and Plain—Plug Flange Cocks.
Steam Whistles, Engine Room Gongs and Bells, } Assorted sizes and patterns.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Iron, Steel, Copper and Brass Wire, Assorted sizes.
Ships' Common and Double valve Water Closets.
Hongkong, January 15, 1868.

FOR SALE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivians.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1866.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

THE Undersigned has just received, by Steamer *Suwonada*, a few SHEEP, ready dressed and for Sale in quarter. Also some GAME.
J. FRISBY,
33, *Praya.*
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

CASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons each, or in quantities to suit Purchasers.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

For Sale.

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.
ENGLISH—Londonderry West Hartley. Davisson's West Hartley, Straker', West Hartley.
WELSH—Blaengware Marthyr.
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1866.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELLE, qts. and pts.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT.
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKEY.
WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY.
ALLSOPP'S ALE, draught and bottle.
BARCLAY & GUINNESS' STOUT.
BRIDGES & SONS' PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE Property known as ALMACK PLACE having a Frontage of Eighty-three feet on WELLINGTON and GAGE Streets, and of Two Hundred and Twenty-nine feet on ABERDEEN STREET, comprising a superficial area of about 19,000 Square feet. Annual Ground Rent, £42.12.6.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 24, 1864.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association Vissicale.
CLARET, real Château Margaux.
,, Haut Bages.
,, L. Espare Duroc.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martel's in 1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Platts) in kegs.
Also,
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *THE TWEED, ALBERT VICTOR and Late Arrivals.*
RUBBER and Canvas Leading HOSE.
Tuck's Rubber PACKING, Engine BELTING.
Rigging SCREWS, Police IRONS, Assorted FILES.
Engineers' HAMMERS, FORGES and VICES.
T. & D. Henry's 1st quality CANVAS and PARCELLING.
Best Merchant Navy CANVAS, Repairing CANVAS.
Hemp PACKING, WICKING.
Hemp and Cotton TWINE.
York HAMS, Cheddar CHEESE, Corn MEAL, HOMINY.
Also, a fine Invoice of Table and Pocket CUTLERY.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, January 22, 1868. 22fe

DIETETIC BAEL, the new DIET, so highly recommended by the Faculty to those suffering from derangement of the Digestive Organs. Can be procured from
GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary.
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES.
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Ratafia &c., BISCUITS.
Bonbon and Rimmel's ROSE WATER CRACKERS.
Presentation Boxes of BONBONS.
MINCEMEAT. CAVIARE.
Choice new FIGS & Bloom MUSCATELS.
Chocolate BONBONS, Carlsbad WAFERS.
Nougat d'ABRICOTS, Assorted Dessert FRUITS.
Grouse in GRAVY, Truffled CHICKENS.
Truffled ORTOLANS, Potted Severn SALMON.
Russia OX and Reindeer's TONGUES in Jelly.
Christmas TREE, and
Christmas TREE ORNAMENTS.
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES.
New Operatic Transparent VIEWS.
Meridian CALENDARS, Novel DICE, and ROUGE ET NOIR.
ANEROIDS, THERMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPE, Courier BAGS, Writing CASES.
Bronze FIGURES, Meerschaum PIPES, and Cigar CASES.
Hongkong, December 9, 1867. tf

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES,
NO. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Just Landed.
Ex THE TWEED.
PICKLES, JAMS, SALT, VINEGAR, CURRANTS, HERBS, Raspberry VINEGAR, CATSUP, MUSTARD, Loaf SUGAR, BLACKING.
Ginger BRANDY.
Booth's OLD TOM.
CHAMPAGNE in pint.
Chedder Loaf CHEESE.
Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND HOLMES.
Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

FOR SALE.
FINE Copenhagen BUTTER, in tins of 28 lbs. nett, and by the pound.
Prime Dutch HERRINGS in tins of 2 dozen.
ANCHOVIES.—At
FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1868.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
JUST arrived, and for Sale. A few complete Sets of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, with instructions.
Apply to
FLOYD & Co.,
Photographers.
Hongkong, January 16, 1868. 16fe

FOR SALE.
By Private Contract.
THE "CITY OF ROTTERDAM," Public House, situated in Queen's Road West, together with GOODWILL, FURNITURE, FIXTURES and STOCK-IN-TRADE. The above House is doing a good business, and the sole reason for its being sold is that the present Proprietor is leaving the Colony in consequence of ill health.
For particulars, apply on the Premises.
Hongkong, January 28, 1868. 28fe

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr A. D. Mitchell in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr George F. Bowman will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

AS my Engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent in immediately for payment.

MARY HASTELOW RANDLE,
Superintendent.
Diocesan School,

Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16my

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr A. Ferguson in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

THE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undersigned.

A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY FEHRS.

Hongkong, December 16, 1867. de16-68

DURING the absence of Mr J. H. Ladd from the Colony, Mr T. Cushing Ladd is authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

LADD & Co.

Hongkong, January 16, 1868. tf

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business as Ship Broker.

S. L. HEINEMANN.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 3fe

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. Van Oordt in our firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.

ROSMAN & Co.

Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

I Have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of Van Oordt & Co.

(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.

Yokohama, October 24, 1867. tf

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr W. A. Sturrock in our Firm ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

Amoy, January 1, 1868. 1ap

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr Eldred Halton in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr James Pender Duncanson was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866. 1-a-w

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Dorindo do Rozario, Alexandre Marçal, Jr. and Antonio dos Santos in the Printing Office at Foochow, was dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.

ROZARIO & Co.

Foochow, November 16, 1867.

WITH reference to the above, the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs Rozario & Co. as Printers in Foochow, will be conducted by the Undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Printers under the Firm of Rozario, Marçal & Co.

DORINDO do ROZARIO.
ALEXANDRE MARÇAL, Jr.

Foochow, November 16, 1867. 20fe

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the Style and Firm of Gifford F. Parker & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. Saunders will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1867. tf

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. Dring, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Pagoda Anchorage.
Foochow.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself in business as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style or Firm of Khakee Mahomed & Co.

KHAKEE MAHOMED KUTCHRA.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868. 1mar

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr Sheriff Kurim from the Colony, Mr Khakee Mahomed Kutchra is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

SHERIFF & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868. mar1

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Sojunshoy Kurim and Hormusjee Dorabjee Bhaboocha in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1867.

SHERIFF & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868. mar1

NOTICE.

MESSRS. H. P. M. Wachtels and H. Alphe Ortmans ceased to be Partners in our Firm since the 31st December ultimo.

GAYMANS & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1868. 1mar

Notices of Firms.

HALL & HORTZ,

General & Commission Agents.

NAGASAKI.

NOTICE.

MR RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

FURNISHED or unfurnished OFFICES in BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the Hotel Company's Premises.

Also,

Coach HOUSE and STABLING for 5 Horses, situated on the Robinson Road; Water and Gas laid on, with the use of an Enclosed Grazing Paddock adjoining.

For further particulars, apply to

Mr. EDMUND SHARP,
Solicitor.

Hongkong, August 20, 1867.

STORAGE

CAN be had in First Class Granite Godowns at Wanchai, on very moderate Terms.

For particulars, apply to

CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs Landstein & Co.'s Office,
Stanley Street.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated at Fedder's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January 1868.

For further particulars, apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.

Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.

FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs C. Hoor & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

For Terms, &c., apply to

G. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.

THE extensive and eligible PREMISES, Corner of Hollywood Road and Shelley Street, lately in the occupation of H. M.'s Government.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, September 4, 1867.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Life.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(Life Department.)

£2 per Cent. per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assurers.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2. 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe:—

Age.	Without Participation			With Participation		
15	£3	19	8	£4	5	6
20	4	3	8	4	9	4
25	4	8	2	4	14	2
30	4	13	11	4	19	9
35	5	0	0	5	6	2
40	5	8	0	5	14	1
45	5	17	11	6	4	6
50	6	11	7	6	18	3
55	7	11	1	8	0	4
60	8	16	0	9	8	7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionably.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

REDUCTION
In the Rates of Premium for
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on Furniture and Effects, therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be *Three-quarters per Cent.* in place of *One per Cent.* per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half per Cent.*

The Royal's Annual Rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached.

Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, . . . ½ per cent.

Other *Dwelling-Houses* (similarly situated) and their Contents, . . . ¾ per cent.

First Class *China House* and their Contents, . . . 1½ per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against Fire as follows, viz.

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, $60,000; in Macao $45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept *Marine Risks*, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, or London.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION
In the Rates of Premium for
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Instruction to Reduce Rates for Fire Insurance for short periods as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding

1 month from ¼ per cent to ⅓ per cent.
3 „ „ ½ „ to ⅔ „
6 „ „ ¾ „ to ⅚ „

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 21, 1866.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

THE SWISS LLOYD.

Transport Insurance Company of Winterthur

THE Undersigned having been appointed General Agents for China of the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1867. tf

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, August 1866.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Reduced Rates will be charged in future for *Short period* Insurances, viz:—

One month, ... ¼ per cent.
Three months, ... ½ „
Six months, ... ¾ „

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 6, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in the Rates of Premium.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, . . . ½ per cent,

Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents, . . . ¾ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, and their Contents, . . . 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents China Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 7, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, August 24, 1864. tf

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3, . . . ⅙ do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6, . . . ¼ do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12, the annual rate

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents, China Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in the Rates of Premium.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, . . . ½ per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, . . . ¾ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, . . . 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3, . . . ⅙ do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6, . . . ¼ do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12, the annual rate

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, August 24, 1864. tf

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital,—Two Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandize, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1867. tf

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAE.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent) *Eight* per cent has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1865.

Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, September 10, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policy covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent has been declared on the Net Premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

Policy HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 2, 1867. tf.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Capital, £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., Hongkong,
Medical Referee, — J. Ivor Murray, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
London.
Incorporated 1859.

Capital,—£1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co

Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Capital One Million Sterling.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghae, Canton, Hankow, and Fuhchau, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board.

Jas B. NORTHCOTT, *Secretary.*

BOWRA & Co. have received instructions from F. S. Huffam, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

MONDAY,

3rd February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the Premises, known as "Beauregard,"

The whole of the Elegant Household FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bed Room SUITES.

Also,

At or about 1 p.m.,

The HOUSE and GROUNDS.

Further particulars will be made known in a future advertisement, and Catalogues of the furniture will be issued prior to day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots with all faults and errors of description whatsoever at purchaser's risk upon fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, January 29, 1868. 3fe

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having disposed of their Business as Shipwrights, &c. to Messrs J. McDonald & Co., and being about to leave the Colony, request all parties having any CLAIMS against them to send them in for Payment on or before the 10th instant, and all parties INDEBTED to the Firm are requested to make immediate Payment.

ROSS THOMPSON & Co.

Spring Gardens, February 1, 1868.

REFERRING to the above, we beg to inform the Public that we have taken over the Business of Messrs Ross Thompson & Co., and trust by strict attention to Business to merit the patronage of the Community.

J. McDONALD & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868. 2mar

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr F. Koummenacher in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1867.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS,
Entrance—Wellington Street.

DAVID BROWNE,
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL,)

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above Bar and Bowling Alleys, and trusts by strict attention to Business, and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share of their patronage

Iced Fancy Drinks of every Description.

N.B.—The above-named will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the late Proprietors.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.

R. W. W. } Very Superior DRY SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.
V. S. D. S.
R. W. W. } Superior DRY SHERRY
S. P. S. } in 2 doz. cases.

Just received ex "*THE TWEED.*"

Apply to

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. J. THOMSON, Photographer, from Singapore, will shortly VISIT Hongkong.

Hongkong, January 4, 1868. 1a-w 4fe

SAYLE & Co.

Victoria Exchange.

SOLICIT inspection of their NEW STOCK, specially prepared for the coming Season, forming the largest and best assortment of GOODS they have yet offered,

(Comprising),—

Black Glaces, Plain and Fancy Silks, at old prices, Linsey, Rep, Wool Plaids, and all the newest designs for Ladies' Dresses, a large assortment of Evening and Ball Dresses, Embroidered, Printed, and made-up Skirts. Crinolines, Muslin Embroideries and Laces of all descriptions, The newest styles in Dress Trimmings.

Ladies' Trimmed **Hats and Bonnets. Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths,** etc MANTLES and JACKETS of the newest designs and materials.

The Milinery and Dress Making Departments are under the management of two experienced West End assistants.

The Tailoring Department is now well supplied with everydescription of Cloth for Autumn Wear, including Blue, Black and Scarlet Broad Cloths.

Blue and Black DOESKINS,
Naval and Military CLOTHS,
3/4 and 6/4 TWEEDS and
Doeskins, Witneys, Beavers, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hosiery of all descriptions.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Kid Gloves from well-known
Makers.
TIES and SCARFS in great
variety.
Felt Tapestry and Brussels
Carpets, Matting and Floor
Cloths.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hosiery of all makes.
Latest Styles.
Household Linens of every
description
Black and Drab Felt HATS,
Black and Drab Paris and
Beaver Dress Hats.

Hongkong, September 24, 1867.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 1, *Hindoostan*, Brit. barque, 479, Loughton, Shanghai, Jan. 26, Ballast.—Order.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1, *Kalimaas*, for Swatow.
1, *Suwonada*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Douglas, for Swatow.
Teklee, for Newchwang.
Comet, for Bangkok.
Fearless, for Manila.
Peiho, for Bangkok.
Southern Eagle, for Yokohama.

Total Cargo per Mail steamer *Benares*:—

	Silk.	
For England,	330 bales.	43 cases.
For M'seilles,	140 „	...
For Bombay,	17 „	186
	487	229

Treasure.

	Gold.	Silver.
For Bombay,	$225,029	$268,746
For Singapore,		1,500
	$225,029	$270,246

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	...	$680
Benares, New,		675
Malwa,	... ...	720 a 725

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight,	...	4/3½
Credits 6 „ „	... ...	4/3½
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 219		
„ Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 218½		
„ Shanghae, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 74		
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. *B.*,	...	11¼ per c. pre.
Sycee,	... ...	9½ per c. pre.
Mexicans,	... ...	2 per c. pre.
Gold Leaf,	... ...	23.00 per tael
Gold Bar, 98 touch,	...	23.35
English Sovereigns,	... ...	4.60 a 4.65
Australian Sovereigns,	..	
Discount,	... ...	8
Gas Company Shares, 40 per Share.		
H. & W.pos dock,	Old,	25 per cent pm.
Do. do.	New,	15 per cent pm.
H. & S. Bank Shares,	Old,	10 per cent pm.
Do. do.	New,	1 ...
Union Dock Shares, ...		20 per cent dis.

Temperature.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Barometer, ...	30.078	29.996
Attached Thermometer,	64	66
Dry Bulb, ...	64.0	66.0
Wet Bulb, ...	57.0	59.0
Maximum S. Rgr., ...	—	73.0
Minimum S. Rgr., ...	59.0	—
Max. Sun's Rays, ...	—	98
Minimum on Grass, ...	53.0	—
Previous 24 hours. Rain on Grass.,	0.00	—
Previous 24 hours. „ above, ...	0.00	—
Wind, ...	N.E.	N.E.
Force, ...	4	4
Cloud, ...	2	1
Ozone, ...	4	3
Weather, ...	Fine.	Fine.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS IN HONGKONG.

St. John's Cathedral.—Morning, 11 o'clock.—Revd. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev. John Kingston, R.N.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening, 6 P.M.

St. Stephen's Mission Chapel.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. Father Raimondi, vice-prefect. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass; 6, 2nd Mass; 6.30, Sermon in English; 7, 3rd Mass; 8, High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; 9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon in Chinese. Evening, 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 5, Benediction.

Sailor's Home.—Evening Service, at 6 P.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1868.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AND BRITISH RESIDENTS.

There is a report current—we cannot say whether well founded or not—that Sir Rutherford Alcock will, in all probability, return to England at the close of this year. If it be true, the mercantile community in China will have cause for congratulation in the fact of his departure, although it is just possible that a successor more inactive and less careful of British interests might be appointed. There is a popular misconception as to the causes which seem invariably to cramp the energies and narrow the minds of men who hold important Diplomatic or Consular appointments. It constantly happens that some one whose junior career has evinced much promise, who upon some important occasion has displayed judgment and energy and who is believed to be exactly the right sort of man to deal with a people like the Chinese, becomes by the combined influence of merit and good luck promoted to just the sort of post his admirers would wish to see him occupy. Everybody is tolerably satisfied. Even his detractors say "Well, with all his faults, he's a man of action; and anything is better than oblivious laziness," and for the first few months, perhaps years, nothing occurs to disappoint the hopes of those who believe in him. By and bye, however, some event takes place which in the eye of the public appears to call for prompt action and a determined front at all risks. But alas! their hopes are doomed to disappointment, and the popular official sinks at once in public estimation, to the regret of his friends and the exultation of his enemies. The latter find it convenient to assert that a long residence in China or the East—or the study of the language—or ignorance of the language—or a pandering to the opinions of his brother officials of other nationalities—is or are the causes of his failure. Persistently blind to facts patent to the most superficial observers, the same stupid cry is raised again and again, in each case failing to touch the real cause of the evil. We need scarcely look far for examples of what we say. Sir Rutherford Alcock is at this moment standing condemned in the public mind for what is termed his "shameful want of energy and pluck," and even Sir Harry Parkes, the idol of the muscular school of progress in the far East, is beginning to suffer a like depreciation. We admit the facts, but deny the inferences of those who so loudly condemn our representatives. For convenience sake we confine our remarks to the latter, although much of what is alleged is quite as applicable to our consular service, differing only in degree.

The true secret of failure on the part of British Ministers in this part of the world to fully vindicate their position in the eyes of their countrymen, lies in the fact that the theory of free agency commonly held regarding their duties is totally wrong. While absolutely unfettered in details—less so than government employés of any other class or grade—they are rigidly bound by instructions as to their general policy. In other words, it is not even conceiv[ed] Foreign office that they are ap[pointed to] represent "British interests" [of the] British community in China. [They are not] simply the representatives in [China of] the Foreign office at home, and [of] Great Britain only so far as t[heir home] office officials represent and in[form the] opinions of the party in po[wer. It is] here lies both the source [of their] personal weakness and of [constituents] stant disputes which arise [between] them and the community [they are] presumed to represent. Th[e position is] quite different with France, [Russia and] the United States. Their Mi[nisters] present not the calm control [of minds] at home, but the faults, pa[ssions and] desires of their countrymen, be[tter or] or wrong, modified only by [the] experience. They are in fact [the] pieces, in the first case, of th[e] citizens, and only in a second [instance] of their respective governme[nts. In] their power over the policy o[f their gov]ernments is far greater, as thei[r instructions] tations are not, those of an u[nseen] arbiter between their own peo[ple and the] Chinese, but of advocates full[y entitled] to represent the wishes of the [people in] the manner most advantageo[us to their] fulfilment. Add to this that, [though] fettered in detail, they are a[lmost in de]pendent in general policy, the[y pos]sess a far higher authority [than any] available forces present in the [East, so] that they are even personally [protected] by those scruples to use violen[ce which di]plomacy fails, which are eng[rained in] our system, and we have the [peculiar con]ferences between the Represe[ntatives of] Great Britain and those of o[ther coun]tries.

The moral of this is obvio[us enough,] but it takes a long time to ma[ny British] residents in China take suc[h common-sense] action as shall utilize it. The[re is an] effect an antagonism between t[he British] office and the British commu[nity of Chi]na of which the Minister is [the] powerless exponent—often po[werless, all he] is, to produce an accord betwe[en conten]flicting views. We want the [Minister to] reliable means of placing o[ur intercourse on a] *rapport* with the Home Gov[ernment. We want a] minister less fettered in his [actions] at present; and a clear unde[rstanding as] to how far the views of Brit[ish residents] and the views of our Foreign [Minister] and can be worked out. Th[is may] be effected by the inaugu[ration of a Parliamentary] Committee at home devote[d to Chinese] matters and comprising amon[g its mem]bers of Parliament pledged v[arious men]ters of interest to China resi[ding in] the public at home. There [is nothing] new in the proposition, but [its practical] feasibility is obvious, nothing [else] we fear will be done. Unt[il there is] some such step is taken, th[e misun]standings which now exist [between the] Community and the Minister [will grow] and flourish.

LOCAL.

We are requested to draw atte[ntion to the] sale of the House and Ground[s "Beau]regard," to take place on Mon[day the 3rd] instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.; in [lieu of the] o'clock P.M., as previously not[ified].

ESCAPE OF FIVE CONV[ICTS].

Shortly after two o'clock yes[terday af]noon, five Chinese convicts [made their] escaping from Stonecutter's [Island by] adopting a bold and determin[ed plan] often observable amongst Ch[inese. They] were engaged breaking ston[e at a] distance from the Gaol, and o[ne of them] placed a sentry, armed with a [pick-axe,] person of an European pris[on warder,] soldier of the 9th Regiment [to pre]sumed that either the sentry h[ad] got too near the prisoners, or [that they] had contrived to get round th[e sentry;] all events, the latter was laid [hold of,] laid on his back in an instant, [and] then literally "sat upon" [by a man] weighing some 70 lbs. His [pick-axe was] removed; and while four of [the men] quietly deposited themselves [in a hole] which now turned up from a [mass of] rocks, the strongest fellow st[ood over the] powerless sentry with a drawn [pick-axe,] being ready, the fifth man th[e]re [by him]self off, and the boat was q[uickly pulled] over to the mainland before th[e sentry] could extricate himself from [his] position to give the alarm [with] nearly two hours' start befo[re him he] could get on the chase, and th[e chance be]fore not much hope of reca[pture. The] runaways at present: they are [supposed to be] up in time. One of them was a [Canton] man, another a five-years' pr[isoner; of] the other three were under sent[ences of] six months' each and had se[rved from] four months out of the six. T[he longest] sentence men were the ringl[eaders, and] apparently the organizers of the [escape. A] successful experiment; and th[ough cer]tainly gained most by the expl[oit they] had a long prospect before th[em, hard] breaking and other forms of fo[rced] labor.

A Correspondent sends us [a letter] which, as he will see, we presen[t in full,] what modified form, obeying [the law] enforced by the law of libel [more] than two centuries ago, two [men] dressed as Europeans, sailed [from Hon]kong to a city less than 2000 [miles off] from Canton. They were bo[rn to] speak more than a few words [of Chinese] and naturally strangers who [excite the] least consideration, if not prot[ection, in] the rude hands they were do[omed to fall] into. They honoured the La[ndlord] with their presence, and after [being pre]sented to pay the sum of $6 a-[day for] board and lodging, which we [deemed] quite sufficient seeing that [they were] somewhat like the Chinese, th[ey asked for] their rooms to have a pipe. B[y acci]dent the candle fell from the [table on] one of the beds and ignited the [bedding,] a damage estimated at about $[illegible] was instantly put out, and w[ithout any] reason to suppose that it woul[d have] circumstances have assumed da[rker] portions or done much harm to [the property] of the owner and proprietor o[f the house.] The master of the house ent[ered at the] moment, and having indulged

EBRUARY 1, 1868.

ATIONS.

; 1st February, 1868.
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a, ... 720 a 725

Exchange.

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,, ... 4/3½
ays' sight, Rs. 210
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rts. B., ... 11¼ per c. pre.
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New, 1 ...
res, ... 20 per cent dis.

mperature.

s, 1st February, 1868.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
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... ...	57.0	59.0
gr., ...	—	73.0
r, ...	59.0	—
s, ...	—	98
rass, ...	53.0	—
on Grou.,	0.00	—
above, ...	0.00	—
... ...	N.E.	N.E.
... ...	4	4
... ...	2	1
... ...	4	3
... ...	Fine.	Fine.

ERVICES ON SUNDAYS HONGKONG.

ATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11 W. R. Beach, M.A., Colo- Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev. R.N.

CH.—Minister, Rev. D. B. ng Service, 11 A.M.; Even-

S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Ser- .) Morning 10 o'clock.— ren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. lock.—The same.

OLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Fa- vice-prefect. In the morn- Mass; 6, 2nd Mass; 6.30, lish; 7, 3rd Mass; 8, High mon in Portuguese; 9.30, the afternoon, at 1, Sermon Evening, 4.30, Sermon in Benediction.

OME.—Evening Service, at . R. Beach, M.A.

CHINA MAIL.

ATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1868.

ISH MINISTER AND SH RESIDENTS.

eport current—we cannot vell founded or not—that Alcock will, in all proba- England at the close of it be true, the mercantile China will have cause for in the fact of his depar- it is just possible that a inactive and less careful erests might be appointed pular misconception as to hich seem invariably to rgies and narrow the minds hold important Diplomatic ppointments. It constant- t some one whose junior inced much promise, who portant occasion has dis- nt and energy and who is exactly the right sort of th a people like the Chinese, he combined influence of d luck promoted to just t his admirers would wish cupy. Everybody is toler- Even his detractors say ll his faults, he's a man of anything is better than ess," and for the first few s years, nothing occurs to hopes of those who believe d bye, however, some event ch in the eye of the public for prompt action and a de- at all risks. But alas! their ed to disappointment, and cial sinks at once in public he regret of his friends and of his enemies. The lat- venient to assert that a in China or the East—or e language—or ignorance e—or a pandering to the brother officials of other is or are the causes of his sistently blind to facts nost superficial observers, d cry is raised again and case failing to touch the e evil. We need scarcely mples of what we say. Sir lcock is at this moment nned in the public mind med his "shameful want d pluck," and even Sir the idol of the muscular ress in the far East, is be- uffer a like depreciation facts, but deny the infer- who so loudly condemn tives. For convenience e our remarks to the latter of what is alleged is quite to our consular service, n degree.

cret of failure on the part isters in this part of the indicate their position in ir countrymen, lies in the eory of free agency com- arding their duties is to While absolutely unfetter- less so than government y other class or grade— ly bound by instructions eneral policy. In other

words, it is not even conceived by the Foreign office that they are appointed to represent "British interests" or even the British community in China. They are simply the representatives in China of the Foreign office at home, and represent Great Britain only so far as the Foreign office officials represent and interpret the opinions of the party in power. And here lies both the source of their personal weakness and of the constant disputes which arise between them and the community they are presumed to represent. The case is quite different with France, Russia and the United States. Their Ministers represent not the calm controlling power at home, but the faults, passions and desires of their countrymen, be they right or wrong, modified only by diplomatic experience. They are in fact the mouthpieces, in the first case, of their fellow-citizens, and only in a secondary degree of their respective governments. But their power over the policy of those governments is far greater, as their representations are not, those of an uninterested arbiter between their own people and the Chinese, but of advocates fully prepared to represent the wishes of the former in the manner most advantageous to their fulfilment. Add to this that, while more fettered in detail, they are almost independent in general policy, that they possess a far higher authority over the available forces present in the East, and that they are even personally unfettered by those scruples to use violence when diplomacy fails, which are engendered by our system, and we have the radical differences between the Representatives of Great Britain and those of other countries.

The moral of this is obvious enough, but it takes a long time to make British residents in China take such combined action as shall utilize it. There exists in effect an antagonism between the Foreign office and the British community in China of which the Minister is the almost powerless exponent—often powerless, that is, to produce an accord between the conflicting views. We want therefore some reliable means of placing ourselves *en rapport* with the Home Government; a minister less fettered in his policy than at present; and a clear understanding as to how far the views of British subjects and the views of our Foreign office accord and can be worked out. This can only be effected by the inauguration of a Committee at home devoted to China matters and comprising amongst it members of Parliament pledged to bring matters of interest to China residents before the public at home. There is nothing new in the proposition, but although its feasibility is obvious, nothing has been or we fear will be done. Until, however, some such step is taken, the misunderstandings which now exist between the Community and the Minister will increase and flourish.

LOCAL.

WE are requested to draw attention to the sale of the House and Grounds of "Beau-regard," to take place on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., instead of at 1 o'clock P.M.; as previously notified.

ESCAPE OF FIVE CONVICTS.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, five Chinese convicts succeeded in escaping from Stonecutter's Island, by adopting a bold and determined action not often observable amongst Chinese. They were engaged breaking stones at a short distance from the Gaol, and over them was placed a sentry, armed with a rifle, in the person of an European prisoner, an old soldier of the 9th Regiment. It is presumed that either the sentry had carelessly got too near the prisoners, or the prisoners had contrived to get round the sentry; at all events, the latter was laid hold of and laid on his back in an instant, gagged, and then literally "sat upon" by a stone weighing some 70 lbs. His musket was removed; and while four of the convicts quietly deposited themselves in a sampan which now turned up from amongst the rocks, the strongest fellow stood over the powerless sentry with a drawn knife. All being ready, the fifth man then took himself off, and the boat was quietly pulled over to the mainland before the poor fellow could extricate himself from his awkward position to give the alarm. They had nearly two hours' start before the Police could get on the chase, and there is therefore not much hope of recapturing the runaways at present: they are sure to turn up in time. One of them was a seven-years' man, another a five-years' prisoner, while the other three were under sentence of only six months' each and had served almost four months out of the six. The two long-sentence men were the ringleaders, and apparently the organizers of the daring and successful experiment; and they have certainly gained most by the exploit, for they had a long prospect before them of stone-breaking and other forms of forced manual labor.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a paragraph which, as he will see, we present in a somewhat modified form, obeying the necessity enforced by the law of libel:—Not more than two centuries ago, two Japanese, dressed as Europeans, sailed from Hongkong to a city less than 2000 miles distant from Canton. They were both unable to speak more than a few words of English, and naturally strangers who deserved at least consideration, if not protection, from the rude hands they were doomed to fall into. They honoured the Ladrone Hotel with their presence, and after having consented to pay the sum of $6 a-day for their board and lodging, which we think was quite sufficient seeing that their fare is somewhat like the Chinese, they went to their rooms to have a pipe. By some accident the candle fell from the table on to one of the beds and ignited the sheet, doing a damage estimated at about $5. The fire was instantly put out, and we have little reason to suppose that it would, under any circumstances have assumed dangerous proportions or done much harm to the property of the owner and proprietor of the Hotel. The master of the house entered at this moment, and having indulged in his ordinary propensity for bottle and glass, was quick in imagining that the damage done was fifty times greater than it happened to be. He swore and abused the strangers in a manner that did him great credit, and vowed to enter an action against the delinquents for $300. The unfortunate travellers were at their wits end, and after a lengthy and fiery combination of abuse and threats, were glad to enter into a compromise for $50, which was instantly paid. The Japanese left the Hotel scared out of their lives, and with, no doubt, a lively opinion of European exaction. They found also, that the respectable manager of the Hotel who had promised to *stow away* about 50 packages of "curios" for them, did not forget to enter as an item in his Bill, 20 cents per day for *each* package. We are informed that the unfortunate victims, having applied to the Portuguese Consul in their wretched plight, obtained a remission of a *forced* compromise, and regained part of the sum originally paid.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

A Chinaman was sent to hard labor for four months for stealing two planks of wood from the premises of Mr C. A. Brandt yesterday.

Mak Ayune, a house-servant, was charged by Mr Osmond, Registration Clerk, with seeking to obtain a registration ticket unlawfully. Prisoner, it appears, came to Mr Osmond asking for a duplicate ticket, as he had lost his old one; upon which complainant granted the new ticket for the required fee. A day or two afterwards, another boy presented himself to the office with the duplicate issued to prisoner, saying that he had been employed by an European. Upon being questioned, this boy said that, having lost his ticket, he had sent the prisoner (his brother) to get another ticket for him. Mr Osmond at once sent a lokong in charge with this boy to arrest the prisoner; but the lokong let his charge slip through his fingers, and the affair almost collapsed. In a day or two more, however, prisoner presented himself with the duplicate, saying this time that he had lost his previous ticket at the late fire. Mr Osmond then took the little rascal in custody.—Prisoner stated that another boy stole his first ticket; and his Worship sent the prisoner with a lokong to find this ticket-stealer.

About a dozen cracker-firers were fined $1 each for a breach of the notification of the Police Superintendent anent the "joss pidgin."

Fifteen or twenty Chinese householders of the poorer class were fined 50 cents each for keeping the frojts of their houses in a dirty state. These cases are being brought up by the dozen every day, and not less than say a couple of thousand dollars must have been mulcted from the poorer classes during the last three months. The Magistrate requires nothing more than the word of the Inspector of Nuisances to sustain a conviction; and there appears to be not the slightest check upon the inspectors, who have the full responsibility and full swing of this department. Dirt must certainly be swept out of the Colony, but it seems only fair that powers so great ought not to be conferred upon individuals without any supervision whatever.

Joseph Collaço, Gas Company's clerk, appeared to complain by summons against Wm. Autey, jun., for having used abusive language towards him. Complainant, however, said that he did not wish to push the case, as defendant had apologized.

The same gentleman also appeared to complain against a Portuguese lady named Mrs Rozario, under the following circumstances. Defendant had said to a young lady of Plaintiff's acquaintance that he had gone to a gambling-house and committed some indecency there; and as this insinuation against him had reached his ears, he wished to call upon her to prove the allegations. His Worship, however, remarked that it was not a case for the Police Court, as there was nothing in the language used to provoke him to commit a breach of the peace; and, besides, the language was not used to him directly. He could go to the Summary Court, but he would have to prove that his character had been damaged before he could recover any damages. Complainant thanked his Worship, and repeated inquiringly, "I can summons her for a damaged character." Defendant here expressed a wish to get out a counter-summons against complainant, but it was not granted, and both left the Court, amid considerable amusement.

A Chinaman aged 29 was charged by his father with having threatened to shoot his paternal ancestor, after having abused his mother. His Worship said that the duty incumbent on sons to honor their parents was as essential a part of the religion of England as it was of China, and it was very disgraceful for a son of his years to abuse his mother and threaten to kill his father. On promise of better behavior, however, his Worship discharged prisoner with a caution.

A Chinaman put in a petition complaining against another case of child-stealing, the child (7 years) having been removed to the common receptacle (Macao), where the child-stealers were followed. They were punished in Macao with imprisonment for 15 *days* for the offence, after having bought the little boy for $15 before they left Hongkong. The complainant was informed to look out for the man who sold the child, and he would be at once charged with the offence.

The Chinaman charged by Inspector Grimes with having caused the death of the Kowloon Mandarin in a piratical attack on the coast, was brought up on remand this morning. Wong Choy He, shopkeeper at West Point, told his story. A junk of his left this harbor in 1866, and was captured by pirates on May 15th of that year at a place called Laochow. The mandarin went out with two gunboats, and a fight took place, in which he heard that the Mandarin was called. Another trading junk (*He-fat-lee*) belonging to him was captured by pirates in December of the same year. The prisoner came to him and offered to redeem the junks for Tls. 300 each. Witness offered him 80 Taels if he could get security; but prisoner could not find security. On January 24th, prisoner came, saying that the junks had been destroyed in the late typhoon, and some of the men drowned; but that the guns had been pawned to another junk, and he could get them back for Tls. 150. Witness said that he knew the prisoner to be a head pirate; and he asked a remand until his men came down from Swatow. Prisoner was then remanded for a week.

OUR Whampoa correspondent writes:—"There is positively nothing new to report from here since my last. The *Fusiyama* is under the shears of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Wharf here, into one of whose Docks she will be entered to-morrow. The U. S. Store-ship *Supply* has gone into one of the three Union Mud-Docks. The *Ada* is lying in Gow & Co.'s Dock. The P. & O. steamer *China* is repairing like a "Swan," and a black one at that, on the bosom of the Pearl River, above New town,—and farther down the river a few more vessels, loading chiefly for New York, are at anchor. More glorious and delightful weather than we are at present enjoying can be hardly imagined. Since the withdrawal of the *Poyang*, and the substitution in her stead of the *Kinshan*, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's boats are keeping wonderful good time, always passing this port from thence at about 1 o'clock p.m. The little *Spec*, I may incidentally remark, is also doing her work bravely now, and passes up and down the river as regularly as possible,—so much so that the ancient favourite *Spark* is scarcely missed at present. The *Kinshan* while passing this yesterday, had the American flag half-mast, at the main, and we were all much distressed to learn the cause, viz: the melancholy death of brave old Bell of the American Navy. Ripe in years,—and in glory,—having done his country good service—he, doubtless, looked forward to a few years of rest and repose. Alas, Providence had willed it otherwise. But one consolation remains, the departed Admiral died "in harness" serving his country. Peace to his manes!

ADMIRAL BELL.

The professional career of such a man as Admiral Bell, extending as it does over nearly half a century of almost constant service, and during some of the most eventful years of his country's history, must necessarily be a most interesting as well as a brilliant record, but it is impossible in the present instance to do more than allude to a few of the more important events. The following particulars of the latter years of his life have been gleaned from the recent editions of the American Navy List. Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell was born in the state of North Carolina, and on the 4th of August, 1823, entered the U. S. Naval service as a midshipman, being then 19 years of age, and appointed from his native state. The first important public service in which he appears to have taken part was during the recent difficulties in China, when he was attached to the United States Sloop *San Jacinto*, and under Flag Officer Captain Jas. Armstrong was active in the capture of the Barrier Forts on the Canton river. He continued in China during the whole of that eventful period, and returning home was promoted to the rank of commander. At the breaking out of the civil war in the United States he was assistant Inspector of Ordinance at Washington, but was soon ordered to sea duty, and put in command of the *Hartford*, then fitting out as the flag-ship of Admiral Farragut. The *Hartford* was destined for important service, being no less than that of leading the famous attack on New Orleans, which resulted in the reduction of the forts below the city, and the occupation of the city by the federal forces, and here we find Captain Bell performing important service. At first as Flag Captain he was detailed to the dangerous task of cutting the iron cable stretched across the river below Fort Jackson that impeded the further progress of the fleet, and which service he performed successfully; and then as commander of the third division of vessels that were to advance, attack the forts, pass them if possible, and push on to the attack of the rebel fleet beyond. At the dead of night the fleet advanced and the first and second division were successful in passing, while the "middle division under Captain Bell was less fortunate because it *was* the middle division. Half of Captain Bell's ships went handsomely by, under a tremendous fire," while the remainder were either crippled by the "tremendous fire", or became entangled in the darkness with the various impediments placed there by the enemy. The next day the fleet moved up the river, but the results of that night were the surrender of the forts, and ultimately the capture of the city. A notice of the succeeding events says: "On the 29th, Captain Bell with a hundred marines landed on the levee, marched into the city, hauled down the Confederate Flag from the Mint and Custom House, and hoisted in its stead the flag of the United States. Captain Bell locked the Custom House and took the keys to his ship." For this gallant conduct Captain Bell was promoted to the rank of Commodore on the 15th of July, 1862, and placed in command of the Sloop *Brooklyn* in which vessel he further distinguished himself in operations on the Mississippi at the second attack on Vicksburg, and in doing important blockade service at Galveston and on the coast of Texas. In the latter part of 1863 he was No. 5 on the list of Commodores, and temporarily in command of the West Gulf Squadron, but only remained so for a short time, and in January of 1864 was ordered home and placed on waiting orders. In the following February he was ordered to his old ship the *Hartford* again, to take command of the Asiatic Squadron, and on the 25th of July, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. On the 12th of April, 1867, he was placed on the retired list according to the rules of the American service, having completed forty-five years of service and being 62 years of age, and he was only now awaiting the arrival of his relief, Rear Admiral Rowan, to return home and rest from his labor. Admiral Bell was thus 45 years and 10 months in the Navy, during which time he had seen 26 years actual sea service, eight years shore duty, and was eleven years unemployed. Of the career of Admiral Bell since his arrival in these waters, now nearly three years ago, it is needless to say anything, as his connection with the many important recent events is already fresh in the minds of our readers. By this sad calamity the United States Navy has lost a distinguished and gallant officer, and a large number of foreign residents in China a warm personal friend. Lieutenant Commander J. H. Reid, who shared the sad fate of the gallant Admiral whose Flag Lieutenant he was, was a young officer of great promise. He entered the service in 1859, and during the civil war was connected with some of the most brilliant naval operations of that period. He succeeded to the position of Flag Lieutenant on the death of Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie, who was killed at Formosa last summer, and he was very highly respected, and esteemed by a very wide circle of friends in China. The names of the unfortunate men composing the crew have not yet transpired. Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, of the *Shenandoah*, assumes temporary command.—*Press.*

THE RIVAL MISSIONS.

No one who travels to any extent in the interior of this country can fail to be struck by the superior energy which is manifested by the Catholic as compared with the Protestant Missionary; nor can he remain unaware of the far greater influence which is exerted by the one than the other. While the Protestant Missionary resides comfortably at one or other of the treaty ports and makes an occasional visit into the interior, and that to no small distance, an exception, the Catholic establishes himself in some far off City; forgets all but the people by whom he is surrounded, and devotes himself with his utmost zeal to furthering the great cause to which his whole life is devoted.

He casts off his European clothes, and dresses as an ordinary Chinaman; he eats native food, lives in a native house, learns to speak the language fluently, and acquires what is of even greater influence with the Chinese, much of their peculiar style and manners. In little dirty Chinese houses, amidst poverty, sorrow and disease, he is to be found cheering the weak, helping the needy, curing the sick. He knows all that is going on in the town or district to which he is deputed; he takes a deep interest in the political and social movements affecting the Empire; and is thoroughly acquainted with its nature—with its strength and with its weakness, with its qualities and with its faults. Above all, he is careful to acquaint himself with the statistics concerning the spread of Chistianity, and watches with interest the rise and progress of Christian Communities. We recollect being impressed by the discourse of a French Roman Catholic Missionary, who, standing at the top of one of the Fung-Wan-Shan hills, cast his eye round the plain which extended like a map before us and counted off the various Christian Communities in the neighbourhood—in that village so many thousands, here so many more. Such enthusiasm we thought deserved success and commendation—a life of sacrifice, of active devotion to a good cause; a complete abnegation of self—such is the career which the Catholic Missionary deliberately adopts for the furtherance of his religion; to gain which he is content to forget his country, his friends and all other ties.

How different is the picture of the Protestant Missionary. Snug and comfortable, with home, wife, family, friends, society, all that makes life enjoyable, he passes his days at or near one of the treaty ports, in perfect security, peace and comfort. At times he may journey some little distance into the country, but staying at home is the rule, going away the exception. No doubt he does good in his sphere, but we think that sphere is too limited, too much, to use the inimitable simile of Abbé Huc, the scattering of bibles on the sea shore, and too little adapted to the wants of a nation like China.

The quiet clergyman's house and the Church, after the model of what is found at home, is not what is required here. To accomplish any good, the preacher must be up and doing, away into the country; fearless of danger and careless of privation. This is the spirit in which the Catholic Missionaries proceed; and it is not to be wondered at that their energy is rewarded; that they are daily obtaining converts in scores to the Portestant's units. It is easy in an illiberal spirit, to attribute this to the greater similarity between Catholicism and the Chinese forms of religion, than between the latter and Protestantism. Something may be due to this, but much more of the Catholic's success results from his earnest enthusiasm, his noble self-devotion, his untiring energy.—*Shanghai Recorder.*

A PORT PARADISE.

Newchwang must be a small mercantile paradise. We remarked, a few days ago, that it would probably not contribute a memorial on the revision of the treaty, as the community is so small that any such representation would carry little more than individual weight. But there seems to be another reason for its silence, in the absence of all requirement. The province is peaceable; swordracks have disappeared; the river is well buoyed; the approach well lighted; the pilots are models of sobriety and skill; illegal taxation is unknown, and the Taoutai is an incarnation of even-handed justice and energy. Nay, to so high a pitch of contentment has the foreign mind been raised, by the pure air of Manchuria, that a small tax of Tls. 16 a chest which is levied on opium, is looked on rather as a blessing than an imposition. The collectors do not interfere with foreigners, and the proceeds are no doubt applied to the preservation of good order, by the aid of 500 disciplined troops; so the Officials are welcome to their 'squeeze.'

The most ingenious research has only enabled the discovery of three topics which may prevent the existence of Newchwang being forgotten, when the time for revising the treaty arrives. In defiance of Tsungli-yamen despatches and the Taoutai's earnest remonstrance, native junks will persist in throwing their ballast overboard in the river, to the prospective injury of the channel; while foreign ships are compelled to discharge theirs on shore, at considerable expense and inconvenience. Naturally, they complain that this rule should be enforced on them, while Chinese junks are exempt. The next grievance is the exaction by the Customs bank, of an excessive premium on sycee. Although the quality of silver is the same as at Tientsin and Chefoo, 8½ per cent is demanded at Newchwang, instead of 5 per cent with which the Hai-kwan authorities are satisfied, at the former ports. And lastly, the dutiable weight of beancake is alleged to be 1 per cent too great. The standard was fixed by H. M. Consul shortly after the opening of the port, by weighing a newly-made piece, before any of its moisture had evaporated; 48 catties was thus fixed as the dutiable weight, whereas 46 catties is the actual weight of the marketable article. It is refreshing to contrast this simple list with the long catalogue of grievances and requests, detailed in memorials from other ports. Newchwang does not even want railways—sagely reflecting, no doubt, that Manchuria is one of the last places to which capitalists are likely to turn their attention. Admirably situated as Talien-wan Bay may be, for the head quarters of a railway running from the south of the Liau-tung promontory to the confines of Mongolia, the routes from Tientsin to Peking, from Shanghai to Soochow and Hangchow, from Canton to Fatshan, promise to be more immediately remunerative.

The opening of Corea to commerce might probably affect Newchwang injuriously, as the Coreans would then be able to buy, on their own shores, goods which they now obtain by barter with the traders of Moukden and Ying-tze. The greater the trade which passes through the Corean Gate, the better, then, for Newchwang, from whence these traders derive their supplies. But the opening of a Corean port would be the signal for a cessation of the barter, except so far as the actual products of Manchuria are concerned; and the demand for foreign imports at Yingtze would be proportionately lessened. It seems likely, then, that the trade of Newchwang will not develope so indefinitely as that of other Chinese ports seems likely to do. It is, at present, the principal port of Liau-tung; and the principal outlet for the large bean and pulse trade carried on with the south from that province. But, whenever other branches of industry are created—such, for examples as the mineral export to which Mr Williamson points, as holding out a brilliant prospect in the future—some other more convenient outlet may probably supersede it. This future, however, is distant; and, in the meantime, Newchwang seems contented and happy.—*N. C. Daily News.*

MILITARY DEFENCE OF CEYLON AND THE STRAITS.

(Ceylon Examiner.)

We are apt to forget the close connection now subsisting between ourselves and our neighbours at Singapore on the question of Military defence. Ceylon and the Straits being combined in command, must necessarily have a considerable interest in the movements of troops and the action of the Military Authorities with reference to their defences; and considering the greatly increased contributions now paid by both Colonies, to the Imperial exchequer, we certainly think that justice is not being done to either in the return made to it. Our own Regiment of Rifles has been broken up in a manner which cannot fail to injure its efficiency, and lessen the *esprit de corps* which should prevail among its officers; and the number of men taken away for service at Hongkong, has, of course, diminished the force available for the defence of this island. We do not forget that there is a certain strength provided for by the Military Commissioners which must be kept up, but we are merely comparing old things with new; and we certainly cannot view with favor the change which has led to the diminution of our little Army,—to the breaking-up of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment,—to a combined Command necessitating the diversion of much of the attention and time of the Major General and his Staff to the wants of another Colony,—and withal to a largely-increased burden on our revenue. These remarks have been suggested by the following paragraph in the Singapore *Times*, from which it will be seen that the Straits Colonies have been no better treated than Ceylon. The *Army and Navy Gazette* lately stated that Ceylon and the Straits ought to be raised to a Lieutenant General's Command, and we certainly think that this boon should be granted by the Home Authorities. The larger and more highly paid Staff of a Lieutenant General would in some measure compensate for the economical restrictions we have pointed out, besides securing for both the Straits and Ceylon more adequate attention to their wants in respect of Military defence and other arrangements. Here is our Singapore contemporary's utterance:

"Considerable doubt has for a long time prevailed as to how the military defence for the Colony, for which it pays the good-round sum of £59,000, is to be constituted. It was said that we were to have a wing of a European regiment as well as two Batteries of Artillery and a Company of Ceylon Rifles; but up to the present time no measures have been adopted to carry out this intention. The repairs to the barracks at Tanglin, which a few weeks after the Transfer were being prosecuted in great haste, were peremptorily stopped some months ago; and though it is stated that fresh instructions have come to hand to resume the repairs at once, yet nothing more definite has transpired, and we are left to speculate upon the garrison we are to receive from the nature of the preparations which we are ordered to make for them. There is no feeling of uneasiness whatsoever as to the strength of our Military protection; but in face of the remonstrance of our neighbours of Hongkong to their paltry contribution of £20,000 to the enormously superior garrison which is maintained there, we may be excused the expression of some curiosity as to the nature of the force for which we are to pay three times the Hongkong contribution."

We have since learned that the Barracks are being rapidly got ready for troops; a detachment of Artillery must have already reached Singapore and doubtless the Rifles will ere long be transferred from Hongkong. Meantime we are one Battery of Artillery short in Ceylon of what was allowed for by the Commissioners; and until proper Barrack accommodation is provided here, the Home authorities are not likely to send out this Battery, and yet we shall have to pay for it all the same!

AN OLD BOOK.

The *Newcastle Daily Journal* reports a lecture by the Rev. Henry Holden, D.D., of Durham, on "St. Cuthbert's Gospels." The lecturer said the subject of the lecture was a book called, "The Durham Book, St. Cuthbert's Gospels, or the Lindisfarne Gospels." The book is preserved in the British Museum, where it is shown to the public as one of the greatest curiosities, and also of the most valuable MSS. in this or any other country. This book is 1,160 years old, and he must take them back to the Saxon era in order to relate its history. On Lindisfarne there once stood a famous Benedictine monastery, founded by Oswald, King of Northumbria, who sent to Iona for missionaries to convert his subjects to Christianity. Aidan came about 635 A.D. as the first bishop, and he received from the King the Isle of Lindisfarne from that circumstance called Holy Island. In 685 St. Cuthbert was taken from his seclusion and austerity in the Farne Island to become one of Aidan's successors. At the death of St. Cuthbert, his successor Eyfrith, in 698, determined to show some singular respect to the memory of his distinguished predecessor; and this he did by writing out the gospels—a work which would occupy the Bishop many a long year; and the MS. which was the result of his labours may vie in respect of the delicacy of the penmanship, and the beauty of its general execution, with any that can be produced in our own or all other countries. It is written in a large, bold, uniform hand, the ink retains all its depth of colour, and the unvarying equality of the thickness of letters is so remarkable that it seems hardly possible to have been written with a common quill. It is written in the Latin language, and contains 258 double column folio pages, 13½ inches by 9½ inches. It is written throughout in uncial or initial letters, on carefully glazed vellum. Æthelwald, who succeeded Egfrith, clothed the book with a binding of gold and silver, and inlaid it with precious stones. The initial letters of each gospel are most remarkable, each of them is of gigantic dimensions, most elegantly ornamented with an endless variety of patterns; and most astonishing was the quality and permanence of the inks and colours. The history of this wonderful book became the history of the Lindisfarne Brethren. About fifty years after the time which had been mentioned the Danes began to appear on the coast, and they burned down the monastery and murdered many of the ecclesiastics. Thus compelled to fly, the monks, carrying with them the bones of St. Cuthbert and other saints, together with their precious volume, wandered about, until at last they settled at Durham. After a while St. Cuthbert's gospels were translated into Saxon, the Dano-Saxon, or common language of the day, the translation being beautifully written between the lines of the Latin; and this was done about the year 950. From this period some six centuries elapse before any further account of St. Cuthbert's Book appears. When it again came before them it was despoiled of its noble cover, which had probably been stolen at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, for the sake of its gold and jewels. It was then found in the hands of Robert Bowyer, clerk of Parliament under James I., and afterwards in the library of Sir Robert Cotton at Westminster, who bought it, and it was afterwards transferred to the British Museum by Sir John Cotton, along with the remainder of his library. A few years ago the authorities of the Museum suggested the idea of rebinding the book in something like its original style, and the honour of doing so fell into the hands of Edward Maltby, the Bishop of Durham, who spent £100 on the work.

THE much disputed question of the actual strength of the forces of Austria and Prussia respectively which were engaged in the Bohemian campaign of last year has been very fully gone into in a series of articles lately published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg. The author of the article takes his facts and figures exclusively from official sources, such as the "Journal of the Prussian Statistical Office," and the "Announcements of the Imperial Royal Statistical Commission." From these data he shows that the combined armies of Prussia and her allies amounted to 437,262 men, including 56,650 who constituted the reserve and the army of the Main (74,613); and that the Austrian force consisted of 646,636 men, 240,000 of whom were stationed in Hungary and the imperial fortresses. Prussia, therefore, had, in round numbers, 437,000 men at her disposal, and Austria 407,000. Deducting the troops of the allies of the two Powers, the force of Austria in the field was 302,000, and that of Prussia 362,000. A large proportion of the Austrian army, however, and that the most effective, was engaged in Italy; so that the actual force of Austria in Bohemia amounted to 240,000 men only. To this force Prussia opposed 307,000 men, the remainder of her army being either engaged on the Main or held in reserve. It would appear, therefore, that the Austrian troops in Bohemia were inferior to their adversaries in numbers as well as in military organization and armament.

A LETTER from Mexico in the *New York Times* gives a sad account of the state of the country. The writer says:—"Robberies are day by day becoming more common and audacious. Regularly organized bands of from twenty to one hundred are heard of in every direction. Not one single public road is free of them. A few days since the stage from the capital to Toluca was stopped by a band of thirty armed men. They called out the names of three of the passengers and made them alight; two they retained in custody, and sent the other on parole to this city to return with 15,000 dols. ransom money for the others. Also, near Puebla, but a few days ago, they seized and carried off two well-known citizens, and a short time after one of the party, or one of their agents, presented himself to the families of their prisoners demanding the sum of 5,000 dollars as a ransom, and giving them the agreeable information that until it was paid they need not expect to see them at home again. It seems almost incomprehensible that such things as these should be of so frequent occurrence, and committed with such perfect impunity, when we see thousands of well dressed and well drilled soldiers marching through the streets. The Mexicans seem to look upon it as a matter of course, and with a shrug of the shoulders inform you very coolly, 'Oh! it is but the preliminary movement of another revolution.' But, you ask, why does not the Government employ the troops and nip it in the bud? 'Oh, my dear sir, the soldiers are the very ones who are committing the outrages; it would only make matters worse to send larger bodies on the roads.' God help such a people! is the involuntary exclamation that arises to one's lips. The robberies in this city are of daily and nightly occurrence, to such an extent as to render it unsafe to walk in any of the side streets alone or unarmed. The papers are filled with complaints of them, and ask that oft-repeated inquiry, 'Where are the police?'"

AN ACT OF HEROISM.—A letter from an officer on board of one of Her Majesty's ships at St. Thomas, to his father, mentions an act of heroism which ought not to be forgotten. He says:—"A Spanish gunboat behaved very well. The captain of her directly it (the hurricane) began, cut away his masts and then steamed about the harbour picking up the drowning. After saving about 80 lives the poor fellow was washed overboard and drowned himself." No art of language can add to the interest of this simple narrative.

"MY BOY," said a distinguished merchant to his son who was meditating matrimony, "be sure, in making your selection, to get hold of a piece of goods that will wash."

ADROIT observers will find that some who affect to dislike flattery may yet be flattered indirectly, by a well-seasoned abuse and ridicule of their rivals.

IT is easier to pretend to be what you are not than to hide what you really are; but he that can accomplish both has little to learn in hypocrisy.

A GREAT curiosity is the derrick with which the "enthusiasm of the meeting was raised to the highest pitch."

IT is better to keep your temper than to let other people have it. It will do them no good or you either.

IT is stated that a New York firm has ordered 3,000,000 strawberry boxes for use n next season's trade.

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT.

(*Morning Herald.*)

It was at the noble faubourg, called now-a-days, as under the First Empire, the *Faubourg des Boudeurs et des Frondeurs.* The lady of the house, *nous tînt à peu près ce langage*—"At least one supremacy had been left to France;" till recently she was reigning over the world by her elegance and good taste. Alas! the fashion *à la Benoîton*, and, above all, those ugly bits of bonnets, those grotesque head-dresses of civilised monkeys, conspire to wring from her hands the sceptre of fashion, which she has so gloriously held from time immemorial.

Echo could not help smiling. Our fair Amphytrion resumed, with much more warmth, her tirade—"You laugh," said she, "but it is not a blind hatred nor a puerile frenzy that incenses me; I am incited by a prophetical inspiration—a sacred instinct. The danger is serious; a most important economical question is involved, the future of our commerce is at stake; and, in spite of the melancholy attitude of our ministers towards foreign countries, in spite of the *désinvolture* of our home administration, our staple trade will be ruined. For what will say the young Italian marchionesses with black eyes, noble and regular features, majestic mien—living statues that the rays of the sun have gilt—when beholding those horrible Lilliputian bonnets? Why they will exclaim, 'Take away that doll head-dress.' And you, dreaming and languid German baronesses, with fair hair, azure eyes, ingenuous deportment, doleful smile—living ballads fed with daisies and *vergiss-mein-nicht*, what will you whisper when trying on that derisive *coiffure*? Why, you will exclaim, 'One must be in the most joyous turn of mind to choose such a frolicsome bonnet.' And you, fine Russian princesses, with snowy arms, queenly gait, so coquetishly proud, so disdainfully gracious—hot-house flowers, delicate and always fresh withal, pink camelias trimmed with ermine—what will you ejaculate at the sight of those ugly caps of learned dogs? I hear you exclaiming, 'What is that? One cannot put a pearl diadem over a diamond coronet, nor a ruby tiara upon that *bizarre* plaything; at Paris, nowadays, they are making only ugly things.'" Again, I could not help laughing at the vehement *sortie* of the fair Amphytrion against the Parisian modistes. "You are in jubilation," she continued, "and I guess the reason why." "But, madame, let me explain—". . . . "Ta, ta, ta, ta, ta; you are an *Albionais*, and you understand too well that Russian princesses, German baronesses, and Italian marchionesses will order their bonnets in London!"

"*Amen*, thought I, though rather stunned by that appellation given to John Bull, for the very first time I am sure. I was still musing on that excessive freedom of language which, I presume, will be sanctioned in the next edition of the "French Academy Dictionary," when I was accosted by a friend who welcomed me with these words, "I know you are fond of pegs on which hang tales; I have a tale to tell you, but it hangs upon a tail." "Always facetious," said I. "Not a bit; and the proof of it is that the tail I allude to is just coming. Behold!"

I looked at the lady my friend was eyeing. She was as beautiful as the Pygmalion's statue, but wearing a magnificent satin dress, woven with golden rosebuds, and the *volants* of which were simply Chantilly lace. The train of the dress was of prodigious length.

"It is on that endless train that my tale hangs," continued my friend. "The lady you have just seen walking with the airs of a Roman empress went to the ball Prefect Hausmann lately gave at the Hotel de Ville in honour of the Emperor of Austria. Her cavalier was a cousin of hers, whom she esteemed much, but who did not entertain her a great deal, apparently at least, though he has offered to her his heart and his hand more than once, with an unusually prolific burden of sighs. That lady is a widow; she is from twenty to thirty years old; the traditional age of the young widows of Sribe. A gentleman had the misfortune of walking upon her train. The lady slightly bent herself to avoid the consequences of that awkwardness, but it was in vain; a fatal cracking was heard. The victim quietly disentangled her dress, and continued walking as if nothing had occurred.

"'What a clumsy fellow,'" exclaims her cavalier!

"The clumsy gentleman whispers in the ear of the young *Orevé*, 'To-morrow I will try to be less awkward.' He knew him by sight and by name. So the next day he despatched two friends to him, enjoining them not to accept excuses under any circumstances. They fought with the sword, and the too-zealous cousin was compelled to admit that if his antagonist had been clumsy the preceding day he had displayed much skill the next day; for he was very nicely wounded in the shoulder. But the pleasing aspect of the affair is that the gentleman, a grandee of Spain, I am told, contrived to be introduced to the lady in question, and in the Parisian high life their marriage is nigh at hand. As to the cousin, he keeps still his bed, and in all probability he will remain recumbent till after the nuptials."

And *apropos* of duels, so frequent among French journalists, one of them, Barbey d'Aurevilly, in an eloquent leader on the decadence of the press in France, says that it is guarded by two distinct diseases—the mania of excessive and scandalous information, and the madness of invective. Each pen is tied to a sword; one puts aside the pen but to handle the sword. D'Aurevilly, however, has discovered a remedy more infallible than the *revalenta* to render more rare those meetings between polemists. He makes the following proposition—"No insult, unless witty, will bring a duel." The remedy will surely prove a panacea.

And *apropos* of journalists, I receive from a countryman of ours, whose prose once adorned the columns of our contemporary of Printing-house-square, a curious letter, dated from Rome, where he left the pen for the pencil. Of the Zouaves he says "They are the bravest set of young fellows living, and I feel, instead of sorrowing over the evils that have befallen the Holy Father, we ought rather to rejoice in them, for proving to us that in this degenerate age of progress there still remain some sparks of chivalry. Several friends of mine followed them close behind to Montana and witnessed their fighting. The Garibaldians are composed of all sorts of people; many of them are French and Hungarian, and a great many belong to the Italian army. There are many fine men among them; but, on the whole, there is a swagger and a dash about them which savours somewhat of 'Do what you like.' The Pope's soldiers in going into action make the sign of the cross, and feel they are fighting for it; they fight from a principle they possess; the others fight because they possess it not."

The truthfulness of those lines is felt at once, but in certain spheres at Paris, where the Pontifical Zouaves evoke the shade of poor Lamoricière, they seem not to relish the bravery of the Papalini, for at the Alcazar, the scene of the triumph of the songstress Thereza, one of the "Odours of Paris" of publicist Veuillot, the 'Papal thunder-bolt, they are playing now at midnight, "*Les Zouaves Pontificaux Grande Polka Héroïque.*" However, methinks that the Pontifical Zouaves did show at Montana more heroism than the Chassepots. Marvels and heroism are not quite synonymous.

And journalist Veuillot was well inspired in publishing his "Odours" a few months ago, for Prefect Haussmann having been so often galled about his city of marble being nightly polluted by the filth shot from every dwelling into the streets, where it evaporated till dawn, has devised a plan to stop that offence against public salubrity. *Vaut mieux tard que jamais.* Yet, in London, from whence such nuisances have long disappeared, Cockneys are always prone to exclaim, "They manage those things better in France." Unhappily it is the lot of Prefect Haussmann to raise a legion of enemies against every improvement he is making; the particular one I have alluded to has arrayed against him the army of chiffonniers, whose occupation will be gone.

It is of no use to write the last four words without thinking of Hamlet. Alas! Did Shakespeare ever dream that his hero would be interpreted by a woman? Yet it will be soon the case. Of course the trial will be made in Paris. Mdlle. Judith, not altogether unknown on the London stage, and jealous, no doubt, of the laurels of Fechter, is to risk the part. Bets are freely made that Fechter will prove a mere Holofernes to her. *Nous verrons.*

Another spoiled daughter of Moses, Mdlle. Sarah Felix, formerly Celimene and Araminte at the Theatre Français, which her sister Rachel has immortalised, is competing with our Rachel, the enameller. One of her learned admirers offered to her the receipt of a Jouvence Water for the hair. Lately she wrote to a friend that, since Mr Roué had used it, he had thrown his calotte *aux orties.* Withal, you would blunder awfully should you think that Sarah Felix has mis-spelled through ignorance the name of the French Minister of State; far from it. She aspires to one of the seats of the forty immortals of the French Academy, and her claims are based not upon her "Fairy Water," but on her work entitled "The Hair in Poetry, History, and Novel, in the Town and at the Theatre." The gifted authoress minutely describes a lot of wigs, and a piquant anecdote hangs on every hair.

It is not Lord Brougham who dreads those capillary revelations, because the venerable peer, though past 90, never wore wigs, except on the bench and on the woolsack, still full of attraction for him. His lordship is now staying at the Mirabeau Hotel, there taking breath ere he resumes his voyage to Cannes. Age has not in the least impaired his encyclopedic memory. Only the other day he pointed out that he was shooting in Norway when he learnt the *coup d'etat* of Brumaire. Eldon, Lyndhurst, and Brougham—may the latter outlive his defunct colleagues—superabundantly show that mental work is the true elixir of life; at least the President of French Senate, M. Troplong, fondly hopes so.

A bit of sensational literary news to wind up. The Emperor Napoleon is busy at a "Life of Augustus" which will be the complement of his "Life of Cæsar."

SIGNS AND WONDERS.

Trifles is not superstitious, but he heard a story lately which greatly shook his 'skopticalitarianism.' It was of an old gentleman in Berks county, whose style was as Germanized as Tom Carlyle's, and who had been asked what he thought of signs and omens.

Vell, I dont dinks mooch of dem dings, and I dont pelieve averydings: but I dells you somedimes dere is somedings in sooch dings ash dose dings. Now de oder night I sits und reads mine Bress, de nooshspaper, und my frau she shpeak und say:

'Fritz, de dog ish howlin!'

Vell, I don't dinks mooch of dem dings, und I goes on und reads mine paper, und mine frau she say:

''Fritz, dere is somedings pad is happen—de dog ish howlin.'

And den I gets oop mit mineself and looks out troo de vines on de porch, und de moon vas shinin, und mine leedle dog he shoomp right up und down like averydings, and he park at the moon dat vas shine so pright as never vas. Und uz I hauled mine hot in de vinder de old woman she says:

'Mind Fritz I tell you dere ish somedins dat ish happen. *De dog ish howlin.*'

Vell, I goes to pet und I shleeps, und all night long ven I vakes oop dere vas dat doghowl outside, and ven I dream I hear dat howlin vorser ash nefer. Und in de mornin' I kits oop and kits mine *freestick* (breakfast), und mine frau she look at me und say very solemn:

'Fritz, dere ish somedings pad ish happen. De dog vas howl all night.'

Und ahoost den de nooshspaper comes in, and I opens him—und py shings! vot you dinks! *dere was a man died in Philadelfy!—Philadelphia Press.*

STORY ABOUT NORWEGIANS.

A traveller tells a story of a Hallingdal man who entered the church during the performance of divine service. Walking up the aisle of the church, he stood a moment in front of the communion table, and then, turning a somersault, he sprang over the communion rails and alighted on the table. The officiating clergyman, who was renowned for his great strength, seized the offender by the neck and hurled him back again among the people, where he remained for some time insensible. Now, the Norwegians are very fond of witnessing feats of strength, and the clergyman in question was ever afterwards much esteemed. A remarkable feat was performed by a soldier, a Hallingdal man, in the garrison at Christiana. A brother soldier held up his cap as high in the air as he could, and the Hallingdal man taking a sudden leap knocked the cap out of the hand of the other with his right foot.

The men of Hallingdal are said to have a strange and barbarous custom when in drink. When well primed with fluket, they draw their short knives, and pointing them to each other they inquire in an amicable way; "How far will you go?" A certain portion of each knife is then measured off on each side, and the remainder of the blades is carefully bound round with cloth so that the knives cannot penetrate beyond a certain distance. All present then set to work and stab and slash each other in all directions. Sometimes these encounters end fatally, but a little blood-letting does none of the parties any harm. It may be asked if these strange combats arise from a natural taste for shedding blood. It is said not to be so, but that the custom had been handed down from father to son for many generations, and that any Hallingdal man who refused to fight when challenged would be branded a coward.

Here is another anecdote: Two English travellers were making an excursion through Norwegian Lapland, accompanied by a Lapp guide; it was summer time, and the day was extremely hot and oppressive; so, having to make their way over some high mountains, they sat down on a good-sized stone to rest. The Lapp guide stood at a respectable distance, but being inquisitive, as his people generally are, he kept his eyes firmly fixed on the Englishmen to observe what they were doing. One of the travellers happened to wear a wig and wishing to cool his head he removed it, as well as his hat. On seeing this, to him, extraordinary proceeding, the Lapp stood for a moment spell-bound—he had never seen such a thing as a wig before. He then beat his hands on his breast, gave a most unearthly howl, and subsided into silence. He made no remark, and the travellers proceeded on their way; but the Lapp guide could not be persuaded on any account to go near the Englishman who wore the wig.

ROMANCE OF THE OPERA.

Nilsson will soon be in Paris again, and the *Correspondencia* of Madrid precedes her return by a *canard* which savors of the flourishing days of Spanish mystery and romance. The *diva* had sung for the last time in the great theatre, although meaning to prolong her stay for a few days; and one night, as she was sitting in her room at a late hour, three men wearing black velvet masks suddenly entered by the balcony, and stood before her frightened eyes. The songstress' terror was inexpressible; her voice utterly failed her, and incapable of summoning any one to her aid, she seized the jewels from her dressing-table, and offered them desperately to the brigands. One of the frightful trio then advanced, and in the most respectful and 'aristocratic' tones—

'Madame,' said he, 'we are not robbers, but passionate *dilettanti*, earnest admirers of your great talent; and our intense desire to hear you once more has induced us to bring thus unceremoniously to your feet our prayer, that you will sing once more the *Miserere* of the 'Trovatore.''

Still somewhat under the dominion of her fear, Mlle Nilsson replaced the jewels, and, seating herself at the piano, preluded by a few chords, and then sang Verdi's magnificent air. Whether from the excitement of the moment, or a sudden revulsion from fear, Nilsson's voice that night, it seems, excelled itself. The three masks were wild with delight, and seemed to be transported thousands of miles from the cold shores of reality. When the *diva's* song died away, her enforced audience thanked her with every possible expression of gratitude, and then, scaling the balcony railings, disappeared in the shades of the night. We certainly owe to the *Correspondencia* a most interesting story.

A similar one is told of Malibran, whose voice excited the most unromantic minds to folly. She was resting in her dressing-room at the theatre, after singing Desdemona, her passionate soul still quivering with the emotion of the part, and the tears and applause of her listeners. A person entered and begged her to go to her mother, who had been taken ill. A carriage (not her own) was at the door; she was whirled through the streets, and led, much to her surprise and fear, into a strange house, and to an exquisite boudoir, hung and carpeted with rose-colored silk, where the beautiful songstress was left alone, after being assured by her attendants that her mother was well, that the message was a cruel subterfuge, but that her captivity would only last while she sang the song of the 'Saule.' On a low seat lay a lyre such as that which thrilled in Malibran's fingers as she sang Desdemona's touching song. At first she determined to resist, but after a short time of *ennui* and anxiety her mind reverted to the evening, and almost unconsciously she took up the instrument and sang the 'Romance du Saule.' As she concluded, sounds of enthusiastic applause and trembling accents of delight came to her through the silk hangings, and she was then conducted by liveried servants to her carriage and to her home. The next morning she found on her table a casket containing a magnificent pair of earrings, and inside the cover, written in diamonds, was the word 'Merci.' But the event remained a mystery to her for ever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Strange Story.—A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, in noticing the recent death in a Southern city of a Mississippi river pilot, relates the following curious story: This pilot was a devoted rebel at heart, but while Grant was at Young's Point, operating against Vicksburg, he was in charge of one of the Union transports lying below the Piont, on the West side of the river. Gen. Grant at that time was greatly annoyed and mortified at the promptness and unerring correctness of the information conveyed from his line to the enemy. "During three or four hours of each day," says the correspondent, "this pilot, after gathering from the officers at headquarters what information he desired—for officers would talk—would repair to a farm house down on the Point, and with a large mirror which he had previously taken from the cabin of the steamer, amuse himself by throwing the sun's reflection up and down the river. No one asked him what he was doing—for the employment was so simple and apparently abstracted that none thought for a moment of attributing any other motive than mere pastime. This was his secret, agreed upon between himself and Gen. Pemberton. Vicksburg is mainly upon a high bluff, the lower part of the city during certain hours of the day being entirely in the shade. Commencing at the upper end of the city, and within easy view M. had selected thirteen houses behind and above each other. To each one of these houses a letter of the alphabet was given. From the window of the farm house he threw the reflectious first upon one house and then upon another; an officer of Pemberton's staff in the secret, at the same time standing on the levee with his back to M., and yet reading every word easily and rapidly. And he not only gave information of what was transpiring in the Union camp at Young's Point, but also gathered from Northern newspapers important news relative to the movements of armies elsewhere, sending it across the river in the same manner. The plan was kept up until a short time before Gen. Grant made arrangements for going below Vicksburg, crossing at Grand Gulf, and coming in the rear. Just before that event M. was ordered to another point, and consequently the enemy had no light upon the subject of that last move.

Aid from Glasgow to the Pope.—The following letter appears in the *Glasgow Herald*:—"The paragraphs in the *Herald* on the 25th and 27th inst. regarding 'the Scotch Body-Guard for the Pope,' although written apparently in a friendly spirit, contain errors of a kind to call for direct correction. I beg your kind permission to state that—(1) It is not true that 'Fifty Highlanders passed through London on Monday last, and are now near the Holy City;' (2) It is not true that they were 'commanded by Major Gordon, formerly major in one of our Highland regiments;' (3) It is not true that they were mostly 'the sons of farmers in the Western Highands;' and (4) It is not true that they go 'to join the body-guard of the Pope.' The simple matter of fact is, that no sooner did it become known among the Catholics of Glasgow that his Holiness stood in need of men and money than they commenced in earnest to provide both for his service. Men offered themselves in scores, and money to assist the brave young fellows to carry out their pious and chivalrous purpose was quickly collected. These were the men who passed through London on Monday last, and they were all tried and known men, members of the various Catholic congregations of Glasgow. The only member of the expedition who did not belong to Glasgow was the leader, a Highland gentleman of titled family.—I am, &c., Alex. Munro, C.C."

Dinner to Longfellow the American Poet.—We learn by a public letter from Boston that a few of the most literary men in America entertained the veteran poet Longfellow to dinner at the Union Club House there, on Wednesday, 16th inst. The chief cause of the meeting, which was quite private, was to congratulate the poet on the success of his translation of Dante, for though not very cordially commended by the critics in this country, it has nevertheless, we believe, been remarkably well received by the public. Longfellow, who is a thorough artist, as far as the expenditure of time and patience upon his works are concerned, has been engaged on the translation for nearly twenty years. There were about eighteen of the dinner party altogether, and Mr Field, the eminent publisher, presided, as was probably fit at a meeting of American authors. Besides Longfellow and his two sons, there were Oliver Wendell Holmes, the humourist; Agassiz, the great naturalist; James Russell Lowell, of the "Bigelow Papers;" Dana, the poet; Hayes, the artist and traveller; and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

An Irishman's Experience of Fenianism.—"An Irishman" writes to a San Francisco paper, the *Morning Call*:—"I came to this state about eighteen months ago, and having a little money, of course I found friends. In consequence of this friendship I became a Fenian. It was then hail fellow well met—tea, toast, and whisky galore. I was then persuaded, last November, to subscribe the sum of three hundred dollars, receiving in return Irish republican bonds. The benefits that I and my friends were to receive for the above amount were glowingly pictured, and told and re-told, that I really began to fancy myself a great man. Guess, however, my astonishment and despair, when I discovered, a few months past, that the whole affair is a deliberate system of wholesale daylight robbery, and would not be tolerated in any respectable country. I have made every inquiry, and cannot discover what has become of all the money paid by myself and friends on account of Fenianism. May I then ask you if I can take proceedings to recover the money advanced, as I can obtain any quantity of proof that many here and in New York have grown rich on the hard earnings of more than one? Is it not a clear case of receiving money under false pretences?"

The worthy gentleman who rules the rising generation of boys in a certain town in Tennessee, had occasion recently to correct a little boy named Johnny. Now Johnny got into a fit of what is called "sulks," because he was whipped, and in order to convince him that he was justly and necessarily punished, his teacher had recourse to the following argument: 'Well, Johnny, suppose you were riding a big horse to water, and had a keen switch in your hand, and all at once the horse were to stop and refuse to go any further, what would you do?' Johnny stifled his sobs for a moment, and looking up through his tears, replied, 'I'd cluck to him, sir.' 'But, Johnny, suppose he wouldn't go for your clucking, what would you do then?' 'I'd get down and lead him, sir.' 'And if he were obstinate, and would not let you lead him?' 'Why, I'd take off his bridle and turn him loose, and walk home, sir.' 'You may go and take your seat, Johnny.' Johnny could not be made to see the necessity for using the switch.

Gentlefolks, as everybody admits, get married for all sorts of reasons; but there is surely something quite original in the notion of a housemaid catching a stray bachelor in order to marry him with all speed at eight o'clock in the morning, and thus secure a legacy which would be lost if she waited till half-past nine. Yet such was the proceeding of Catherine Allingham, who six-and-thirty years ago was in service, and had for her fellow servants Mary Pearse and Elizabeth Pells. Now Pearse was a woman possessing furniture and £20 in money, and from a mysterious desire to promote matrimony among her friends, she executed a will, leaving the furniture and £20 to the first of the two who should enter the marriage state; after which she shortly died. Upon this Elizabeth Pells at once took action to secure the legacy, and arranged to marry her "young man" on a certain day, at a certain hour, and in a certain church; but, unfortunately, she forgot to keep her secret. Whereupon the soul of Catherine was stirred, and having no "young man" of her own all ready for matrimony, without more ado she she bethought herself that one Mr Thomas, whom she had seen once or twice, was a bachelor, and would at any rate do for a husband so far as the furniture and the £20 were concerned. "Barkis was willing" to oblige the young woman, no doubt, "for a consideration," inasmuch as the bride-expectant they proposed that should part immediately after the knot was tied; and when, on the 22nd of February, 1832, the happy Elizabeth went into the vestry of Christ Church, Blackfriars, to sign the register of her marriage, just completed, her eyes beheld the signature of the false Catherine attesting her own marriage with Thomas, and she saw in a moment that she had been "done." The termination of the affair is as prosaic as the commencement was farcical. Catherine never saw her Thomas but once afterwards, when she met him by chance in the street; and now she is dead, having made no will of her own, and her cousin claims to administer to her property as heir at law, the only question as to the decision of the Court of Probate arising from the difficulty of proving her husband's death. Such is the way in which the "mariages de convenance" of the drawing-room are imitated by expectant legatees in the kitchen.—*Pall Mall Fazette.*

An Eccentric Stag.—At the meet of Her Majesty's staghounds, Lord Colville, the master, named a new stag "Lord Dundreary," out of compliment to Mr. Sothern, who was present. The stag, as if anxious to sustain the character of his lordship's eccentricities, commenced the run by getting his head firmly fixed in a wire fence, from which he was with difficulty released. He then led the hounds over some very dangerous ground, many of the sportsmen receiving severe falls, and finished his career by jumping into the river and drowning himself.

The obituary notices of the Liverpool papers on Thursday included that of Mrs Molyneux, of Allerton Hall. It is said she was the largest shareholder in the unfortunate Royal Bank of Liverpool which failed recently. It is stated that the call of £10 a share resolved upon amounted in her case to £120,000. She was also a large depositor in the bank to the extent, it is understood, of £30,000. There can be little doubt that these facts have hastened her death.

The *Athenæum* states that arrangements are being made for the parting performances and farewell benefit of Mr Charles Kean, at Drury Lane. Forty years ago, ere he was out of his teens, he began his career at that theatre in Norval. Two of his fellow-players on that occasion, who were much older than himself, survive with him—Mrs W. West (Lady Randolph) and Mr Cooper, who first appeared in London in 1811 (Glenalvon.)

Good Motto for the Spiritualists.—"There's a *medium* in everything!"

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, February 1st, 1868.

At 1400 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

*** These must be considered Extreme Rates.

Butcher Meat.

		Price. Highest Cash	Lowest Cash
Beef Steak,	catty	210	182
,, Roast,	,,	210	182
,, Soup,	,,	120	100
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	80	70
,, Tongue,	,,	310	300
,, Heart,		270	250
,, Tail,	each	190	100
,, Feet,	,,	98	84
,, Tripe (undressed),	c.ty	84	70
,, Liver,	,,	84	70
Pork, Leg,	,,	210	182
,, Chop,	,,	210	182
,, Fat for Lard,	,,	140	120
Pigs' Fry,	,,	180	170
,, Chitlings,	,,	93	80
,, Feet,	,,	140	120
,, Head,	,,	140	120
,, Liver,	,,	140	120
Mutton Leg	lb.	420	550
,, Chop,	,,	420	350
,, Shoulder,	,,	300	290
Mutton Liver,	,,	160	120
Sucking Pigs,	,,	280	250
Calves' Head, and Feet,	set	560	500
Sheeps' Head and Feet,	,,	560	500
Bacon, English,	lb.	480	420
,, Fuhchau,	,,	330	280
Hams, Chinese,	,,	330	280
,, American,	,,	480	420
,, English,	,,	480	420
Kidneys, Bullocks,	each	60	50
,, Pigs,	,,	60	50
,, Sheeps,	,,	80	60
Sheeps' Heart,	,,	90	70
Pigs' Heart,	,,	90	80
Pork Sausages,	catty	320	300
Goats' Meat,	,,	—	—
,, Head and Feet	set,	—	—

Poultry.

		Highest Cash	Lowest Cash
Geese,	catty	224	196
Ducks,	,,	170	150
Teal,	each	250	220
Turkeys,	catty	870	750
Pheasants, Cock,	each	1000	900
,, Hen,	,,	900	750
Pigeons,	,,	240	220
Quail,	,,	120	110
Fowls,	catty	220	190
Capons,	,,	320	270
Hen Eggs,	dozen	160	140
Duck Eggs,	,,	160	140
Salt Eggs,	,,	180	160
Dried Ducks,	each	300	290
Snipe,	,,	160	150
Partridges,	,,	400	390
Rabbits,	,,	1000	900
Wild Geese,	,,	750	700
Wild Ducks,	,,	600	550
Sand Hill Birds,	,,	1000	900
Hill Snipe,	,,	—	—
Sparrows,	per doz.	—	—
Rice Birds,	,,	—	—
Wild Pigeons,	each	180	160

Fish.

		Highest Cash	Lowest Cash
Live Fish,	catty	150	140
Eels,	,,	200	190
Oysters,	,,	160	140
Shrimps,	,,	160	140
Crabs,	,,	140	120
Prawns,	,,	160	140
Lobsters,	catty	200	170
Frogs,	,,	270	180
Small Turtles,	,,	350	300
Large Turtles,	,,	—	—
Large Fresh Fish,	,,	140	120
Small do.,	,,	120	100
Mackerel Small,	,,	—	—
Congor Eels Small,	,,	100	98
Salt Fish,	catty	160	140
Small Fish,	,,	120	100
Fresh Soles,	,,	200	180
Canton Salmon,	,,	140	110
Rock Fish,	,,	200	180
Shark Fish,	,,	80	70
Skate,	,,	140	120
Turbot	,,	140	120
Gurnet	,,	140	120
Parrot Fish,	,,	160	140
Snake,	,,	80	70
Fresh Water Fish,	,,	160	140
Snipe Fish,	,,	100	90

Vegetables.

		Highest Cash	Lowest Cash
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	40	28
,, Japan,	,,	40	25
,, Californian,	,,	—	—
,, Sweet,	,,	20	15
,, New	,,	—	—
Yams,	,,	40	20
Cocoa,	,,	30	20
Turnip, Salt,	,,	30	20
Carrots, Salt,	,,	40	30
,, Fresh,	,,	40	30
Spinage,	,,	40	30
Indian Corn,	,,	—	—
Young Bamboo shoots,	,,	50	40
Cabbage, Large Macao,	each	240	170
Cabbage, White Canton,	catty	40	30
,, Common,	,,	20	15
Cauliflower,	,,	140	120
Lettuce,	small bun.	30	25
Celery,	catty	30	25
Parsley Chinese,	,,	30	25
,, English,	,,	—	—
Beans, broad,	,,	—	—
,, Long,	,,	—	—
,, French,	,,	80	60
,, Stringed,	,,	—	—
Green Peas, in the Shell,	,,	60	40
Tomatoes,	,,	100	80
Asparagus,	box	300	250
Chilies, Dried,	catty	250	200
,, Green,	,,	80	70
Garlic,	,,	50	40
Ginger,	,,	40	30
Curry Stuff,	,,	200	150
Pumpkins,	,,	30	20
Large Onions, Bombay,	,,	150	100
Green Onions,	bundle	40	30
Shalots,	catty	80	70
Turnips,	,,	30	20
Cucumbers,	,,	70	60
Egg Plant,	,,	40	30
Water Cross,	bunch	50	40
Mushroom, Dried,	catty	250	200
Okras,	,,	100	90
English Turnips,	,,	80	60
Radishes,	,,	40	30
Green Sprouts,	,,	40	30

Fruits.

		Highest Cash	Lowest Cash
Mandarin Oranges,	catty	80	60
Coolie Oranges,	,,	40	30
Lemons,	,,	—	—
Pineapples,	each	100	70
Pumeloes,	each	100	70
Pears, Canton,	catty	—	—
Lichees, Fresh,	,,	—	—
,, Dried,	,,	110	100
Plums,	,,	—	—
Coconuts,	each	60	50
Pomegranate,	,,	60	50
Plantains,	catty	40	30
Wompees,	,,	—	—
Chestnuts,	,,	140	100
Walnuts,	,,	120	90
Mangosteens,	,,	—	—
Peanuts,	,,	40	30
Tamarinds,	,,	—	—
Almonds,	,,	400	350
Currants,	,,	800	750
Raisins,	,,	350	320
Bananas,	,,	60	50
Grapes,	,,	650	600
Strawberries,	,,	—	—
Nankin Pears,	,,	160	110
Peking Pears,	,,	160	110
Common Pears,	,,	—	—
Winter Pears,	,,	—	—
Ground Nuts,	,,	20	15
Hazel-nuts,	,,	—	—
Loquats,	,,	—	—
Figs, Dried,	bottle	500	450
Dates,	catty	—	—
Prunes Dried,	,,	500	450
Carrambolas,	,,	—	—
Jack Fruit,	,,	—	—
Plums, Water,	,,	—	—
Limes,	,,	70	60
Custard Apples,	each	—	—
Rose Apples,	catty	—	—
Mulberries,	,,	—	—
Sugar Cane,	stick	20	15
Guavas,	catty	—	—
Dried Apples,	,,	400	350

Miscellaneous.

		Highest Cash	Lowest Cash
Tapioca,	bottle	500	450
Vermicelli,	box	1500	1400
Macaroni,	,,	1500	1400
Chinese Vermicelli,	catty	160	150
Curry Powder,	bottle	350	300
Split Peas,	catty	60	40
Rice,	,,	50	30
Paddy,	picul	2000	1900
Bran,	,,	2500	2000
Flour,	catty	60	40
Sugar, China,	,,	100	70
Pearl Barley,	,,	160	140
Sago,	,,	100	80
Coarse Salt,	,,	15	10
Fine Salt,	,,	30	20
Pepper (whole)	,,	200	190
,, (ground)	bottle	280	220
Coffee, ,,	catty	300	250
Nutmegs,	each	10	9
Capers,	bottle	200	180
Olives,	,,	350	250
Mustard,	,,	350	200
Mango Chutney,	,,	350	300
Pickles,	,,	250	200
Gram, new,	picul	4000	3900
English Vinegar,	bottle	350	200
Mace,	catty	700	600
Cinnamon,	,,	900	250
Cloves,	,,	300	250
Isinglass,	,,	750	700
Citron,	,,	450	400
Butter,	lb	750	600
Cheese, English	,,	400	300
,, American,	,,	400	300
,, Dutch,	each	1200	1000
Salad Oil,	bottle	350	250
Coconut Oil,	catty	160	140
Lamp Oil,	,,	120	100
Firewood,	picul	400	350
Charcoal,	,,	1400	1200
Tea,	catty	600	250

J. Burton,
Inspector of Markets.

Miscellaneous.

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WINE MERCHANTS & ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN,
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Lists and information forwarded on application by Post.

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
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CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

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ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.
A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES,

Magenta	Orange	Black
Mauve	Crimson	Purple
Violet	Brown	Blue
Scarlet	Canary	Pink
Green	Cerise	

Price Sixpence per bottle.
These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibles, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.
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Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps.
Treble Waterproof Central Fire ditto.
Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Wadings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.
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SPARKS, MOLINE & Co.,
Sole Consignees.
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HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS
Every description manufactured at the Works of
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Patentees of the celebrated Air Chamber Hat. Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions, London 1862, Dublin 1865.
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OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, *22nd January*, 1868.
The undersigned has the honor to make public, for the information of the British community at this port, the accompanying despatch from His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., H.M.'s Minister in China, with its enclosure, urging on British subjects the necessity of great caution in the acceptance from the Chinese of written guarantees commonly called "Security Chops."
D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

Copy, Circular No. 15.
PEKING, *October* 27, 1867.
SIR,—I have to call attention to a notification issued by Mr Consul Medhurst, copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information. It conveys a useful warning to British subjects as to the necessity of great caution in the acceptance from the Chinese of written guarantees commonly called "Security Chops." The difference between the Chinese law and customs and our own on this head renders them in a great degree, as experience has shewn, valueless, and for any security they practically afford useless without there is other and collateral security. It would be well therefore to ensure publicity to the enclosed within your jurisdiction, as a fair exposition of the actual conditions which limit the value of such guarantees in any appeal to the Chinese authorities for execution.
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B.,
H.B.M.'s Consul, Canton.

[ENCLOSURE.]
The Undersigned desires to call the attention of British subjects in this port to the necessity of exercising great caution in the acceptance from the Chinese of written guarantees, commonly called "security Chops." The experience of the past two years, during which numerous suits have been instituted in this Consular Court, with almost unvarying ill success, against Chinese sureties who have failed to fulfil their written guarantees, sufficiently proves that such documents, in this part of China at any rate, are comparatively worthless for the purpose for which they are given and taken—namely, the additional protection of the obligee from risk or loss. This is to be accounted for, not from any informality in the documents themselves, but from the fact that the Chinese are in the habit of regarding a surety rather in the light of a person who comes forward to recommend his principal, or to assist him towards the attainment of some cherished object, such as a loan, a place, &c., than as an individual who binds himself to stand to all intents and purposes in he stead of his principal and to fulfil all his obligations with and for him. So prevalent is this qualified idea of the position and duties of a guarantee, that it is a common practice here for a surety to receive a consideration for the use of his name, with the understanding that no individual responsibility follows upon the process. The Chinese authorities moreover have been found to support this view, for they have always persistently avoided acting upon the principle that a surety is to be regarded as equally responsible with his principal for all the obligations entered into by the latter, which the former undertakes shall be fulfilled; and they plead in excuse that Chinese judicial practice, whilst admitting the liability of a surety for the acts and defaults of his principal, is nevertheless always careful to treat a surety when involved through the misconduct of his principal with peculiar lenity, and will not allow of his being prosecuted or pressed until the ability of the principal to make good all defalcations for himself is despaired of, no matter how stringent or how positive the terms in which the guarantee may be drawn up.
Under these circumstances, it is clear that it is not desirable to regard Chinese "Security Chops" in the light of solemn guarantees, to by construed, as with ourselves, to the very letter, but that they should always be accepted with that reservation, both as regards construction and intention, which seems inseparable from such instruments according to Chinese habit of thought and judicial practice. The Undersigned would therefore recommend his countrymen, when taking such documents, either to see that they are protected by some collateral security on which to fall back in case of need, or to avoid placing that entire reliance on them which they are accustomed to accord to similar instruments in the West.
W. H. MEDHURST, *Consul.*
BRITISH CONSULATE,
Hankow, 24th June, 1867.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.
BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, *June 6th*, 1867.
THE Undersigned hereby gives notice that in consequence of the decease of MR. E. L. LANÇA, lately British Consular Agent at Macao, the functions of the British Consular Agency at that Port will be temporarily discharged by MR. PIO MARQUES, subject to and pending the sanction of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, and of H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
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D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.
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Cora Linn		Chant	Brit. bk.	499	January 31	Captain		
Coringa	W	Fellows	Brit. sh.	700	January 11	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Cronkbane	K	Robertson	Brit. bg.	134	August 11	Smith, Archer & Co	*For Sale*	
Diamond City	W	Lubeck	Siam. bk.	261	January 4	Chinese		
Eastward Ho	K	Byrne	Brit. sh.	607	Sept. 30	Russell & Co	*For Sale*	
Emigrante	E	Escapsi	Span. bk.	530	Dec. 24	Order		
Encarnación	K	Gardoque	Span. bk.	465	January 9	Order		
Energe	WC	Angles	Fch. bk.	350	January 14	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Fearless	WC	Drew	Amer. sh.	900	Dec. 7	Russell & Co		
Fetisch	W	Greiff	Hamb. bk.	456	January 25	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon	
Foam	W	Watt	Brit. sh.	628	January 28	Order		
Formosa	W	Paulson	Prus. sch.		January 28	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Fortitude	W	Deane	Brit. bk.	429	May 30	Chinese	*For Sale*	
Freya	W	Major	Hamb. bk.	473	Dec. 28	C. T. Mestern		
Gazelle	WC	Green	Prus. bg.	250	Dec. 23	Carlowitz & Co		
Gesine Brous	WC	Groenewoh	Prus. bk.	400	January 9	Order		
Glenlee	W	Dunn	Russ. sh.	635	January 3	Order		
Goethe	W	West	Brit. sh.	650	Sept. 17	A. Heard & Co	*For Sale*	
Handy	W	Raynklilde	Siam. sh.	632	Dec. 22	Chinese		
James Guthrie	W	Johnson	Amer. sh.	830	Dec. 23	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Early
Jan Peter	WC	Molsen	Prus bk.	375	Dec. 10	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Joshua Bates	W	Sydserff	Brit. sh.	561	Nov. 13	Rozario & Co	Melbourne	Immediate
Kate Cleather	W	Johnson	Brit. bk.	372	January 11	Order		
Kin Yang Tai	W	Lange	Siam. bk.	329	Dec. 25	Chinese		
Lancaster	WC	Fobes	Brit. bk.	517	July 28	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	*For Sale*	
Liguria	W	Fassa	Ital. sh.	843	Dec. 1	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co		
Magdalena	K	Schmidt	Hamb. bk.	490	January 10	Siemssen & Co		
Mandane	E	Whittle	Brit. bk.	637	Sept. 15	Order		*Sold*
Maria Luisa	WC	Areste	Span. bk.	361	Dec. 3	Remedios & Co		
Maria Morton	W	Morallo	Fch. bk.	401	January 6	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co		
Marie Therese	W	Bonneson	Fch. bk.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam	
Mary Ross	W	Meisner	Siam. bk.	559	August 15	Chinese		
Matilda	K	Ramsey	Brit. bg.	256	January 26	Order		
Mirage	E	Ruan	Brit. sh.	718	January 25	S. E. Burrows & Sons		
Morning Star	W	Schutt	Siam. bk.	540	Dec. 25	Chinese		
Narcis	WC	Helfretz	Prus. bg.	189	Dec. 20	Arnhold Karberg & Co		
Neuhof	E	Krop	Prus. bk.	385	January 20	Wm. Pustau & Co	Bangkok	
Ocean	WC	Hugues	Fch. bk.	528	January 30	Denis Freres		
Ocean Spray	E	Millar	Brit. bk.	332	January 28	Messageries Imperiales		
Paragon	W	Holmquist	Siam. sh.	736	January 5	Chinese		
President Harbitz	W	Ohe	Nor. bk.	456	January 26	Siemssen & Co		
Resolute	W	Euziere	Siam. sh.	856	January 1	Chinese		
Santa Anna	W	Gavisa	Span. bk.	402	January 12	Remedios & Co		
Sophie	W	Raddon	Brit. bk.	470	January 28	Birley & Co	London	Immediate
Southern Eagle	W	Pierce	Amer sh.	816	Dec. 21	Captain		
Sumatra	E	Kinsman	Amer. sh.	1073	July 29	A. Heard & Co		
Tay Watt	W	Luis	Siam. bk.	654	January 4	Chinese		
Tekli	E	Kier	Hamb. bk.	350	Dec. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co	Chefoo and	Newchwang
Telegraph	W	Dethleffsen	Siam. bk.	300	January 5	Chinese		
Tunlee	EC	Howes	Amer. sch.	113	Nov. 20	Order		*Sold*
W. G. Russell	WC	Jewett	Brit. sh.	1243	Dec. 29	Aug. Heard & Co		
Wilhelmina Frederika	W	Kostermans	Dut. bk.	381	October 25	John Burd & Co	Java	Immediate
Wye	W	Houston	Brit. bk.	348	January 13	Chinese	Manila and	U. Kingdom
Yelang	W	Demsky	Siam. bk.	472	January 12	Chinese		
Zwei Gebruder	E	Sass	Prus. sch.	169	Dec. 14	Wm. Pustau & Co	Yokohama	Early

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Braganza	Shelston	Brit. bk	398	January 21	Arnhold Karberg & Co		
Caroline	Paulsen	Prus. sch.	260	October 3	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Bangkok	
Catharina	Drescher	Dan. bk.	321	Sept. 28	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon	
Ceres	Lorenzen	Hmb. bk.	388	January 15	Olyphant & Co	New York	Immediate
Fidelio	Schuldt	Hamb. bk.	300	January 13	A. Heard & Co	New York	Immediate
Franklin	Bursley	Amer. sh.	1124	January 10	Russell & Co		
Frisch	Tutein	Hamb. sch.	150	January 25	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Fusiyama	Callaghan	Brit. str.	710	January 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Kwik	Lorenze	Nor. bg.	150		Siemssen & Co	Tientsin	
Stag	Martin	Brit. bk.	258		Captain	Coasting	
Stord	Kramer	Nor. bg.	214	January 30	John Burd & Co	Ningpo	Early

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on January 24.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Annie Braginton	MacDougall	Brit. bk.	421	Dec. 11	Newport	Montreal	Olyphant & Co
Assyrian	Mearns	Brit. sh.	505	Dec. 18	Cardiff	London	Borneo Company
Aunt Lizzie	Proctor	Brit. bk.	536	January 23	Swansea	.....	Messageries Imperiales
Dagmar	Brunstiom	Russ. sh.	800	January 14	Liverpool	.....	Order
Devonshire	Duskin	Brit. sh.		January 22	Cardiff	.....	
Gasper	Alexander	Amer. sh.		January 22	Penarth	.....	
Gateshead	Lamb	Brit. bk.	505	January 20	Shields	.....	Order
George Shotton	Bailey	Brit. bk.	460	January 14	Cardiff	.....	Borneo Company
Gloriosa	Catto	Brit. sh.	540	January 3	Cardiff	.....	Borneo Company
Isabella	Cooper	Brit. sh.	1060	January 14	Cardiff	.....	Hall & Holtz
Kadosh	Deshon	Amer. bk.	655	January 20	New York	.....	Frazar & Co
Lady Love	Gladstone	Brit. bk.	494	Dec. 23	Newport	.....	H. B. M.'s Government
Lombard		Fch. sh.	453	January 10	Marseilles	.....	
Mogul	Watson	Brit. sh.	893	January 10	Sydney	ongkong	Russell & Co
Nabob	Cobb	Amer. bk.	530	Dec. 23	Hakodadi	New York	Olyphant & Co
Peter Rohland	Raake	Brem. bk.	500	January 10	Cardiff	.....	Order
Portland	Peters	Brit. sh	841	January 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Russell & Co
Talbot	James	Brit. sh.	847	January 2	London	London	Gilman & Co
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	532	January 2	Shields	New York	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Western Chief	Hill	Brit. sh.	750	Dec. 13	Foochow	London	Gilman & Co

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
COASTING	Stag*	Br. bk.	Captain	
NINGPO	Stord*	No. bg.	John Burd & Co	
TIENTSIN	Kwik*	Nor. bg.	Siemssen & Co	
YOKOHAMA	Z. Gebruder	Pr. sr.	Wm. Pustau & Co	Early
CHEFOO & N'CHWANG...	Tekli	Hm. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
OTHER PORTS—				
LONDON	Sophie	Br. bk.	Birley & Co	L'diate
NEW YORK	Ceres*	Hm. bk.	Olyphant & Co	
Do.	Fidelio*	Hm. bk.	Siemssen & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO ...	J. Guthrie	Am. sh.	Bosman & Co	Early
Do.	Chelsea	Br. sh.	Order	
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates	Br. sh.	Rozario & Co	L'diate
SINGAPORE	Calabar	Br. bk.	Nowrojee & Co	
SAIGON	Albert Victor	Br. sh.	Turner & Co	
Do.	Liguria	Ital. sh.	Reynvaan Bros. & Co	
Do.	Annetta	Br. bk.	Arnhold Karberg & Co	
Do.	Catharina*	Da. bk.	B., Hubener & Co	
Do.	Fetisch	Hm. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
BANGKOK	Caroline*	Pr. sr.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Do.	Calypso	Am. bk.	Order	
Do.	Neuhof	Pr. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
ILOILO	Channel Queen	Br. sh.	Bourjau, H. & Co	
MANILA & U. KINGDOM	Wye	Br. bk.	Chinese	
JAVA	W. Frederika	Du. bk.	John Burd & Co	
SURINAM	M. Therese	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	

* At Whampoa. † At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONCKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.
Algerine,	British	gun-vessel	3	80	C. E. Domvile, Lieut.
Basilisk	British	steamer	—	.....	Hewett
Bouncer,	British	gun-boat	3	60	
Cheng-tsing	Chinese	gun-boat	3	.....	Bessard
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	.....	C. Crowdy, Lieut.
Flamer,	British	naval hospital	—	.....	Attached to Melville
Forester,	British	gun-boat	3	60	In Ordinary
Guerriere	H.I.M.	steam-frigate	34	600	Adm. Rose, Capt. Olivier
Hardy,	British	gun-boat	3	60	In ordinary
Janus,	British	gun-boat	3	40	R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.
Melville,	British	naval hospital	—	.....	R. Bernard, D.M.I.G. &c.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	.....	Commodore Oliver Jones
Supply	U. States	store-ship	6	.....	Ed. Conroy, Lieut. Com.
Unadilla	U. States	steamer	5	180	F. H. Baker, Lieut. Com.
Vincedora	H.C.M.	steamer			V. de Manterona
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3	40	Harbor Tender to Comm.
MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.					
Fee-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	5	.....	Thomas Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4	.....	Folsom
Sui-tsing	Chinese	gun-boat	5	.....	Stewart

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Owners or Agents.
Fame, (110 h.power)	British	Stephenson	117	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	British	Thebuard	380	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C.pany
Kin Shan*	British		456	Do.
Kin Kiang	British	Benning	617	Do.
Lintin	British	*Laid up*	69	Acheong
Little Orphan	British		46	Union Dock Company Tug.
Poyang	British	Haskell	379	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C.pany
Prince Albert	British	Finch		Q. Acheong
Spark *	Amer.	Wilson	140	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Amer.	Graves		Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	Carroll	280	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C.pany

* Repairing at Hongkong.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Muhamoodie	Fuhchau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	,,	B. sh.	427	Lewes	Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes	,,	B. bg.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	,,	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Ta-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	262		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	,,	B. bk.			Dent & Co

Chinese Advertisements.

白糖公司或架巴剌多公司啟

告示

本公司本港繙譯官巴剌多公司奉本港繙譯官巴剌多公司之命出保單保險倫敦等支交特此聲明

癸亥年八月廿六日

嘆味士包剌公司於正月初十日十一點鐘在蝦乎番屋有傢伙檯椅什物又屋及屋地出投現銀交易隔銀七一七兌投得各物或有壞漏之事係買者自理

冷夜投

本館啟

英八月十五號已經賣與末士先地承受自是日所有各支收數目均歸末士先地管理故特字週知

英八月十五號

末士先地謹啟

末士包剌公司德臣公司之生意於英八月十五號已經賣與末士先地承受自是日所有各支收數目均歸末士先地管理故特字週知

英八月十五號

末士先地謹啟

啟者今在省城於英白等項刷印唐字另具一紙以備唐人閱看如有賜顧者每五十個字價銀半員每多一字一仙士此第一月船等之如欲再印價銀減半

先地印字館啟

啟者本館承印各行門票告知省城詩厘付日後唐字刷印者多將紙幅增廣又啟

公司謹啟

Chinese Advertisements.

渣頭 英十二月廿日 公司仝啟

爲因用沙塊賣驗之船隻應有失壞故此下文簽名之保險公司相約於明年正月初一日以後所有用沙塊賣驗之船隻一概推辭不保

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.

A SHOP, situated in the best part of the Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.

N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.

Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

TO LET.

A LARGE ROOM fronting the Queen's Road, suitable for either an Office or a Shop.

Apply at the MEDICAL HALL, *Queen's Road.*

Hongkong, September 20, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES situated on Lot 11 on the Praya, at present in the occupation of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co., comprising two large stone-floored Granite Godowns, commodious Offices, with Bed Rooms above and Compradore's Rooms on the ground Floor.

Also,

A HOUSE on same Lot as above, fronting to Queen's Road, and commanding a good view of the harbour from the north side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back Kitchens, Servant's Room and Godowns on ground Floor, also good Stabling.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, January 22, 1868.

TO LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs Elmerhorst & Sandbes.

For particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

TO LET.

TWO or three Rooms, suitable for Offices, or otherwise, facing the Praya, West.

Apply to J. S. HOOK SON & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1867.

TO LET.

THE Premises situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs H. Marsh & Co.

For particulars, apply to LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co

Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON, at Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s

Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO BE LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr N. R. Masson. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr Masson at the Albany.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

TO-LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR of the House No. 94, Queen's Road Central, corner of Graham Street, consisting of three spacious Rooms, Verandah and Outhouses, well adapted for Offices.

Apply to Wm. SCHMIDT & Co. *Gunmakers.*

Hongkong, October 2, 1867.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE with Godown and Compradore's Room.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street.*

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

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